The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4785. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
ON APRIL 30, 1867.

ITS DESIGN AND PURPOSE,
WITH A
COMPLETE LIST
OF ALL THE VALUABLE PREMIUMS
which will be presented by the Management upon
THIS OCCASION
TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND
RAISED FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THIS NOBLE INSTITUTION.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
NO. 653 BROADWAY,
Late Branch Office of the Crosby Art Association.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the Officers and Managers of the New-York Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, appeal for assistance to a generous and sympathizing public.

The Hospital was established in May, 1865, by a very few devoted persons, and has been entirely sustained by them, thus far, by contributions from their own private resources. Up to the present time it has been in uninterrupted operation, affording to thousands of women and children gratuitous medical treatment with generally the happiest results.

The Board of Management, however, as the utility of the Institution has enlarged itself, and its scope and purpose have more thoroughly recommended to the sufferers, for whose advantage the Hospital was designed, have found its sphere of use seriously narrowed and restricted by the want of funds. And, it is with a confident hope in a favorable response to this appeal from a public which has never yet failed to sustain a deserving Charitable Institution, that they have entered into arrangements with Messrs. Tayler & Co. to organize a GRAND MUSICAL PRESENTATION FESTIVAL for its benefit, and earnestly solicit the kindly aid and patronage of that public to insure its success.

Signed,

Mrs. OLIVE M. DE VOE, Honorary President.
Mrs. M. E. WINCHESTER, President.
Mrs. ELVINA A. LANE, Vice-President.
Miss L. E. RUSHBY, Secretary.
Mrs. R. B. CONNOLLY, Treasurer.
Mrs. MARGARET AUSTIN,
Mrs. S. A. BARNETT,
Mrs. C. S. LOZIER,
Mrs. M. F. JAMES,
KITCHELL & JELLIFFE, Counsel,
No. 120 Broadway.

It might possibly be unnecessary to call the attention of the public more strongly to the merits of this institution, and the struggles which it is now experiencing not alone to sustain, but to widen the circle of charitable love in which it has been for the last two years so successfully operating, through the self-denying liberality and exertions of its early patrons, were it not that the numerous demands which are daily being made upon the liberality of the City and the State, and to which it is almost impossible that, however deserving of it, an invariably favorable response can be made, have compelled the management not only to address their appeal to the charitable, but also to the gayer and more amusement-loving portion of the community. They would also endeavor to present the claims of the Hospital in a shape which appeals more directly to the mercantile feeling of deriving a possible benefit from the small investment which is asked.

The location of the
NEW-YORK DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL
IS AT
NO. 252 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET,
NEAR EIGHTH-AVENUE.

The building is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. It is in a healthy and elevated position in the midst of a densely populated district, wholly unprovided with any liberal and far-reaching charity. It is open constantly, and such patients as from illness are incapable of visiting it are attended at their own homes. The building, which originally cost $9,250, has been already partly paid for, as well as placed in the most thorough repair.

The means which had not been donated, required by the management in their labor of love, have been advanced from a nobly liberal source, which has no desire to recall them.

IT IS SIMPLY AND SOLELY FOR THE SAKE OF EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF THE INSTITUTION AND INCREASING THE MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL, WHICH HAVE BEEN RECENTLY MOST LARGELY TAXED BY THE NECESSITIES OF THOSE FOR WHOSE BENEFIT IT WAS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED AND FOUNDED, THAT THIS APPEAL HAS BEEN MADE TO THE GENEROUS PUBLIC, NOT ALONE OF THIS CITY, BUT ALSO OF THE LARGER CITIES IN THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE STATES.

It is in accordance with this design, that a grand presentation
MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
under the direction of the eminent composer,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
will be given on
APRIL 30, 1867,
at 8 o'clock P. M., in the
COOPER INSTITUTE.

Full particulars of the artists engaged will speedily be published.

The following are the premiums which we are authorized to offer for distribution:

ONE ELEGANT MANSION, situated in 5th-av., worth.....$70,000
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD!
ONE SET OF DIAMONDS, worth.....$4,000
ONE PAIR OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND SILVER-PLATED HARNESS, worth.....4,500
ONE CLUSTER DIAMOND RING, worth.....2,000
ONE SOLITAIRE DIAMOND, worth.....1,000
SIX GRAND PIANOS, worth $500 each.....3,000
ONE HARP, worth.....400
SIX SETS OF WALNUT FURNITURE, worth $250 each.....1,500
ONE HUNDRED SEWING-MACHINES, made by the best makers, worth.....7,500
TWELVE PLATED SILVER SERVICES, worth $50 each.....600
ONE HUNDRED VOLUMES OF STANDARD WORKS, worth.....500

The distribution of these premiums will be made on the same day as the Concert, at the Cooper Institute, at
2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
superintended and arranged by the following well-known gentlemen, who have most kindly consented to lend to the enterprize their aid and sanction:

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Late Attorney-General.
Gen. THOMAS M. EGAN.
R. H. CHITTENDEN, No. 27 Wall-st.
WM. T. VAN ZANDT, No. 56 Wall-st.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, No. 46 Water-st.

The price of a single ticket will be
ONE DOLLAR.

It will admit the bearer both to the Distribution of Premiums and the Presentation Concert.

Tickets will be supplied to Agents at 15 per cent. discount.

The names of the Agents will be published from the Central Office.

CLUB RATES.

Five tickets.....$4 50
Ten tickets.....9 00
Twenty tickets.....18 00
Thirty tickets.....27 00
Forty tickets.....36 00
Fifty tickets.....45 00
Seventy-five tickets.....67 50
One Hundred tickets.....90 00

All orders and communications upon business must be addressed to
E. W. TAYLOR & CO., Managers.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 653 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE—WM. K. O'BRIEN.
No. 77 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Yesterday's Business on the Tariff by the Senate.

A Crowd in the House to Hear a Speech from Mr. Stevens.

It is Private Bill Day and They are Disappointed.

Sharp Wall-Street Speculative Dodge Exposed.

Brokers Conspiring to Secure the Impeachment of the President.

Democrats Trying to Swindle the Negroes on Suffrage.

Incorrect Rumors About Frederick Seward's Mission.

Business in the House—A Crowd to Hear Mr. Stevens Speak—They are Disappointed—Tariff in the Senate—A Nice Little Wall-street Game Exposed—Frederick Seward's Mission—The New-Orleans Riots—Speaker Colfax—Contemplated Suffrage Swindle by Democrats.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The House galleries were crowded to-day, in anticipation of a speech from Mr. STEVENS on his North Carolina Enabling Act; but as the private calendar had precedence, the bill was not reached. It was also expected that the vetoes on the Colorado and Nebraska bills would be sent to Congress to-day, but they were not. At no previous time during this session have the galleries been so densely packed as to-day, and the disappointment of the visitors was barely mitigated by a spirited debate on the bill to exempt PAUL S. FORBES, the constructor of the steamship Idaho, from further loss. During the discussion it was discovered that Mr. FORBES and his bondsmen, in trying to fulfill a contract made with the Government for the building of a superior man-of-war, had expended $350,000 more than the price agreed upon, and the bill which finally passed authorizes the Government to pay him the latter amount and receive the steamer. Subsequently Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, arose to a privileged question, and attempted to get before the House a resolution practically censuring Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, for his expressions toward Mr. KELLEY yesterday. After some discussion, it became evident that even if the House received the proposition it would not pass, and consequently Mr. BROOMALL withdrew it. A large amount of private business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, the Tariff question was still under discussion. Senator FESSENDEN made a point against some correspondent who had misrepresented him in his position regarding the tariff, and thereby added another contradiction to his previous statement that he does not read the newspapers.

A NICE LITTLE SPECULATION.

A letter was received in this city to-day from a broker in New-York, whose name and address can be furnished, and who is vouched for as reliable, charging that the sum of $50,000 was subscribed in that City to induce the offering of impeachment resolutions in the House. The letter refers to one broker who admits having subscribed $5,000. It does not appear that any money was ever paid. This may possibly explain the premature announcement in New-York of the impeachment resolutions.

FREDERICK SEWARD'S MISSION.

There is a rumor afloat to-day, which is only worthy of mention that it may be denied, that Assistant Secretary of State, FREDERICK SEWARD, is on his way to meet the *Swatara* on her home trip with SURRATT on board. It is hardly necessary to add that his real business is the purchase of a harbor for our Government in the West Indies, as has already been stated.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The New-Orleans Riot Committee are still at work examining witnesses, much of the testimony now elicited being a repetition of what has already been received. Mr. BOYER, the Democratic member, has caused the issue of a large number of subpœnas for witnesses on his side of the question, and it is probable that the report will not be ready before the end of the session. It is certain that Messrs. ELIOT and SHELLABARGER will confirm the decision of the military investigation into the affair, while Mr. BOYER will probably send in a minority report defending the civil authorities of the city.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

It should be understood that Speaker COLFAX did not occupy the chair until a few moments before adjournment during the recent night session of the House, and is therefore not responsible for the conduct of the members on that occasion. He has been suffering for some time back from a severe sore throat, a disorder which prevails extensively here now, but has recovered and is now regularly on duty.

A DEMOCRATIC SWINDLE.

The registration of voters in Georgetown, D. C., under the Suffrage Act recently passed by Congress, still continues; and as the freedmen seem to be more numerous than was expected, it is not improbable that the Radicals may carry the city. It is stated on good authority that some prominent Democrats are interesting themselves in producing a fraudulent enrollment by inducing colored men who are not residents to enroll themselves, and that they expect thereby to cast discredit on the honesty of the new-made voters. A larger number of whites will be registered than have ever voted before.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have under consideration and will soon report a bill disposing of the patronage of the Government to newspapers in the South in such a manner as to insure its being given to thoroughly loyal papers and none others. In view of this fact a large number of radical Southern editors are here, and the public may soon expect to hear of the establishment of new journals in different localities in the South.

BURNING-FLUID FRAUDS.

The recent exposures of the fraudulent manufacture of alcohol, under the guise of burning-fluid, led to the passage of a joint resolution in the House to-day, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, to prevent this fraud in future.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

The amount of rascality developed in the investigation of the whisky frauds surpasses belief. Reports were sent from here to-day to the effect that the Ways and Means Committee had agreed to reduce the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon after the 1st day of July next. The Committee has not even considered the subject as yet, and may not touch it at all.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President has thus far sent to the Senate over four hundred civil nominations, among which there is yet but one Postmaster.

THE TERRITORIAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

The Territorial Suffrage Bill, which was presented to the President for his signature on the 12th inst., has, it is understood, become a law without his signature. This bill provides that there shall hereafter be no distinction of race or color in the right of suffrage.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHANDLER.

The statement published in an evening paper of this city that WM. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st day of April next, is not strictly correct. Mr. CHANDLER's resignation awaits the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, but whether its acceptance will date from the 1st of April next, or from some other time, will depend on the convenience of the Department.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. JOHN POPE is in the city enjoying the only leave of absence he has had during the last twenty-four years. CUTHBERT BULLITT, of Louisiana, formerly United States Marshal for that State, is also here.

The European and American Railroad—The Territorial and the Amnesty Pardon Bills—Patents for Government Lands—Gold Mines in Minnesota—Army and Navy Bulletins.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The bill reported by Representative PATTERSON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the defence of the Northeastern frontier, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver an amount of bonds, equal to all sums declared to be due to Maine and Massachusetts, at the rate of $10,000 a mile, for so much of the European and North American Railway as may be actually constructed, not to exceed in length 230 miles.

The State of Maine has appropriated for the use of the Company the proceeds of all her claims accruing against the United States prior to 1860, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has assigned to the State of Maine, in trust for said Company, her claims jointly with Maine.

The bill proposes to allow $1 25 per acre to those States for the land assigned under the fourth article of the Treaty of Washington.

THE TERRITORIAL AND THE AMNESTY AND PARDON BILLS.

The bill amending the acts organizing the several Terriories, conferring suffrage therein without regard to race or color, has become a law without the approval of the President. It was presented to him on the 12th inst., and as he has not returned it within the ten days allowed by the Constitution, after it had been presented to him, it has become a law in like manner as if he had signed it. The bill repealing the amnesty and pardon authority given to the President became a law in a similar way.

PATENTS FOR GOVERNMENT LANDS.

During the past two weeks the Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the several Land offices, for delivery to the grantees, 1,356 patents for location, made with military warrants and sales for cash. He has also just transmitted to the Register of the Land Office at East Saginaw, Mich., three hundred and fifty patents for locations, made with Agricultural College scrip, covering about 56,000 acres for delivery to the grantees.

GOLD MINES IN MINNESOTA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a communication from the Pioneer and Union Gold and Silver Mining Companies, dated St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18, stating that assays have been made on quartz rock discovered in Charleston County, Minnesota, with favorable results, showing the existence of both gold and silver. The veins are reported to be well defined. Shafts are sunk and work performed sufficient to give assurance that that locality is rich in minerals.

THE SHAMROCK AT CANARY ISLANDS.

Official dispatches have been received at the Navy Department, announcing the arrival of the United States steamer *Shamrock*, Commodore HOPKINS, at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, on Dec. 17. Her officers and crew were all well. The *Shamrock* left on the 18th for Lisbon.

A BANK PRESIDENT INDICTED FOR LARCENY.

The Grand Jury to-day found three additional indictments against LEONARD HUYCK, the former President of the Merchants' National Bank, charging him with the larceny at different times of $15,300, the property of R. W. CARTER. He has been unable to procure the bail asked on the former charge ($20,000) and remains in jail.

A SENSATION ARTICLE.

The *National Republican* denies that an article favoring armed resistance to Congress ever appeared in it, although it was credited to that journal in different parts of the country, accompanied by the statement that it was authorized and sanctioned by the President.

The *Republican* says it has the highest authority for asserting that the article alluded to was not authorized or sanctioned by the President to appear in any journal, at any time.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following causes were taken up:

No. 128. Long, plaintiff in error, vs. Kemble. Continued.

No. 178. The steamer *Admiral Hine*, plaintiff in error, vs. Trevor; Admiralty collision. Submitted.

No. 412. Bates vs. Brown; ejectment. Submitted.

No. 351. Supervisors of Marshall County, Ill., plaintiffs in error, vs. Schenck; *assumpsit*. Submitted.

No. 198. Sample, plaintiff in error, vs. Hager; motion to dismiss argued.

No. 132. Robbins, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Chicago; trespass case, on argument to be conducted on Monday, after which No. 128 will probably be heard.

Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 28, when the opinions will be rendered.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The peremptory call of the docket will begin on Tuesday next, the 29th, when the cases thereon will be called in their order, and if then passed will not be taken up during the present term. Adjourned to Monday, the 28th.

ARMY BULLETIN.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-Gen. WM. P. CARLIN, Major Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. CHUR, Captain Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBERT AVERY, Major Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, have been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, the former to date the 6th, and the latter the 8th of January, 1867.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Passed Assistant Surgeon EDWARD M. STEIN has been ordered on duty at the naval rendezvous in Boston. Mate GEO. H. APPLETON has resigned.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of the Adjutant-General of State of Arkansas, to the effect that the State furnished 10,000 troops to the Union army, and asking that the record of their services be printed; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Petitions for increased pay and increased tariff against the curtailment of the national currency, &c., were presented and referred.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of 3,000 copies of the President's Message on the subject of the Paris Exhibition, with accompanying documents, which was passed.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Senate disagreed to the House amendments to the bill to incorporate the First Congregational Society of Washington.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House joint resolution giving an increase of compensation to certain civil employes of the Government, with an amendment striking out all the exceptions made in the House propositions, and giving an increase of twenty per cent. to all civil employes at Washington whose salaries are less than $3,500, without respect to any advancement they may have previously received.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he would call up this resolution to-morrow.

BILLS NOTICED AND REFERRED.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill to regulate, increase and equalize the pay of army officers.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill to reorganize the clerical force of the War Department was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Post-office Appropriation Bill from the House was referred to the Finance Committee.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. LANE, TRUMBULL and BUCKALEW, were appointed the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, on the disagreeing votes on the bill for the appointment of pension agents.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill amendatory of an act to amend an act relating to *habeas corpus* and to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, &c., which was passed and goes to the President. It was as follows: "That, whenever in any suit or prosecution which has been or may be commenced in any State Court, and which the defendants are authorized to have removed from said Court to the Circuit Court of the United States, under and by virtue of the provisions of an act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, or by virtue of an act amendatory thereof, approved May 11, 1866, and all the acts necessary for the removal of said cause to the Circuit Court, shall have been performed, and the defendants in any suit shall be in actual custody on process issued by said State Court, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said Circuit Court of the United States, to issue a writ of *habeas corpus cum causa;* and it shall be the duty of the Marshal, by virtue of the said writ of *habeas corpus*, with the Clerk of the State Court in which said suit was commenced, or deliver said duplicate to the Clerk of said Court, and all attachments made, and all bail, and other security given in any suit or prosecution which has been or shall be moved from any State Court to the Circuit Court of the United States, in pursuance of the law, shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State Court."

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Mr. HARRIS called up a bill in relation to persons imprisoned for offences against the laws of the United States.

It is in the nature of a substitute for the House bill, and provides that persons imprisoned for offences against the United States shall be allowed a deduction of one month per year for good behavior in their term of imprisonment. Passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

JUDICIAL COURT.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill to amend the act of 1787, establishing the Judicial Court of the United States. It empowers the Judges and Justices of the United States Courts to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and regulates the mode of procedure under it.

Further consideration of it was, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, postponed until to-morrow.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of West Virginia, transmitting a copy of the resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution; also, from the Governor of Pennsylvania, the certificate of election of SIMON CAMERON as Senator from the 4th of March, 1867, to the 4th of March, 1873.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. CRESSWELL, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill to abolish the Collection Districts of Oxford and Vienna, and attach the first-named to the District of Baltimore, and the latter to the Cherrystone District, in the State of Virginia. The bill was considered and passed.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to expedite the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which authorizes the said Company to extend their road westward from or near El Paso, on the Rio Grande, through the Territories of the United States, to the border of the State of California, thence to the Pacific Ocean, and extends the same grants of land conferred upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

TAXES IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary States; which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to tranfer to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue solely, or to a single tax commissioner, all powers and duties connected with the redemption and leasing of lands, and all other powers and duties assigned to the different boards of tax commissioners, organized under the act of June 7, 1862, and amendments thereto, except such duties as relate to the assignment and collection of taxes or sale of property, provided this amendment shall not be construed to give to such persons to grant redemptions, or to lease lands, or do anything otherwise than in the manner prescribed in existing laws. Section second provides for appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury or the District Court of the United States, in cases when the officer above designated refuses to permit redemption of land heretofore sold for taxes, or to give additional time for redemption as provided in the act to which this is an amendment.

Section four fixes the compensation of the Tax Commissioner, and the section also disposes the existing boards upon the appointment provided for.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a joint resolution, in addition to the joint resolution to enable the people of the United States to participate in the Universal Exhibition at Paris, providing that the Commission of the United States to the said Exhibition shall consist of the Commissioner-General of the thirty Commissioners already appointed, together with twenty additional honorary Commissioners, to be designated by the Commissioner and the two paid Commissioners; that the Commissioner-General shall be President of the Commission; that the paid Commissioners may make such rules as may be necessary for the proper and efficient work of the Commission, and shall have power to elect a chairman to preside in the absence of the Commission-General, and the committee appointed shall be from the whole Commission; that the Commission may have power to employ a secretary and clerks and the necessary scientific assistants and draughtsmen, and engage suitable rooms for the Commission, and appropriates the sum of $88,000 for the specific items named in the joint resolution, and requires a detailed statement of expenditures to be presented to Congress.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was taken up at 1 o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend it by striking out the words "mined and imported from place thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington," from the following paragraph: "On Candle or Cannel, and on all bituminous coal, mined or imported from any port or place thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington, $1 50 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel." Also to strike out the following: "For all bituminous coal mined and imported from any place not more than thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington, 50 cents per ton of 28 pounds to the bushel."

This was debated on for an hour by Messrs. FESSENDEN, JOHNSON, CRESWELL and WILLEY.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. FESSENDEN said the protection given in the bill to the coal interest was sufficient. The amount of coal imported under the Reciprocity Treaty was only half a million tons annually, while the coal interest of the United States amounted to twenty-two million tons.

The amendment of Mr. JOHNSON was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cragin, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morton, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Morgan, Morrill, Patterson, Sprague, Sumner, Williams, Wilson—14.

This amendment fixes the tariff on Cannel or Candle at $1 50 per ton, no matter where imported from.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend the bill by changing the tariff on planters' or other hoes, wholly or in part of steel or iron, from $1 50 per dozen to $2 per dozen.

Mr. GRIMES suggested that the amendment be modified so as to make the tariff on planters' hoes $2 per dozen, and on all others $1 50 per dozen.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend the paragraph in relation to pocket cutlery, on which the duty is 55 per cent. *ad valorem* on the bill, by adding to it a specific duty of 50 cents per dozen on all knives worth more than $2 and less than $5 per dozen; on all over $5, 75 cents per dozen. Disagreed to.

Mr. WILLEY moved to amend by changing the duty on chapapote or asphaltum, bitumen or mineral pitch, albertite and bituminous shales of every description from 50 cents to $5 per ton. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duties on all machinery made in part of iron or steel or of any other metal or material, complete or in parts, from 45 to 65 per centum *ad valorem;* provided, that all machinery contracted for prior to Jan. 1, 1867, shall come in under the rates then existing.

At the suggestion of Mr. CONNESS the amendment was modified to read 60 instead of 65 per cent., as proposed.

Mr. JOHNSON called for a division of the question, and the vote was first taken on the increase of the duty, afterward on the proviso. The increase of duty was disagreed to:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chanler, Conness, Creswell, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson—15.

NAYES—Messrs. Cattell, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Sherman, Williams—19.

The proviso was then disagreed to.

Mr. CONNESS then moved to increase the duty on machinery from 45 to 55 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to change the duty on copper ore from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 3 cents per pound; regulus of copper from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 4 cents per pound, and copper in ingots, pigs, &c., from 4 to 5 cents per pound. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE, at 6:15 P. M., moved that the Senate adjourn. Disagreed to—yeas 7, nays 21.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to increase the duty on white oxide of zinc, or zinc paint dry, from 2 to 3 cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by increasing the duty on zinc sheets from 3 to 3½ cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by increasing the duty on zinc, spelter, or teutenague in blocks, from 2 to 2½ cents per pound.

On this question the yeas and nays were demanded, and no quorum voting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the defence of the northeastern frontier.

It was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill merely makes some provisions in reference to the issue of bonds to Maine and Massachusetts in aid to the European and North American Railway Company of Maine.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, presented a minority report. It was ordered to be printed.

THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, the Senate joint resolution, appropriating $100,000 for the removal, under direction of the Secretary of War, of the wreck of the steamship *Scotland*, on the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to New-York Harbor, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. LONGYEAR introduced a bill to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of lands granted by Congress to Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, to some point near Traverse Bay. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

COLORADO INDIANS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the disbursement of funds for Indians by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Colorado, &c.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business, to the consideration of private bills.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of PAUL S. FORBES, under the contract with the Navy Department for building and furnishing the steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*, coming up as the unfinished of last Saturday,

The question was on the substitute reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, simply directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the steam screw sloop-of-war *Idaho* from the contractor, PAUL S. FORBES, at the contract price, $600,000.

The joint resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. KELLY, BAKER, SPALDING, PIKE, MAYNARD and RAYMOND. The substitute was rejected. Yeas 57, nays 84.

The question recurred on the Senate joint resolution, which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy either to accept the *Idaho* at the contract price, viz., $600,000, or to transfer her to the contractor on his giving bonds to refund within six months all advances of money made to him by the Government on account of her construction and equipment.

Mr. PIKE moved a substitute, directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the *Idaho* at the price already paid, $550,000. Adopted.

The bill as so amended was then passed—97 yeas to 52 nays.

RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

Mr. BROOMALL submitted as a question of privilege the following:

Resolved, That the offensive language of the member from the Fourth District of Tennessee (COOPER) yesterday, to the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (KELLY,) although well-meriting a vote of censure, can degrade nobody as much as himself, and that if his constituents are satisfied with it and him the House of Representatives will not at present complain.

Mr. FINCK inquired whether that was a question of privilege.

The Speaker referred the House to the rules bearing on the point, and said that under the rules he would submit the question to the House whether the resolution would be entertained as a question of privilege. Referring to the matter itself the Speaker said that the first offensive words used by the member from Tennessee had not reached his ear, Mr. COOPER occupying a chair furthest from the Speaker, and the Speaker being also at the moment engaged in conversation with another member as to the business of the House, and that if he had heard them, although they were only inferential and a quotation, he would have stated that the gentleman from Tennessee was out of order. When the offensive words were repeated, the chair had promptly called the gentleman to order. No gentleman followed it up, and the debate proceeded.

Mr. SPALDING moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BANKS stated that if the resolution was before the House he would sustain the motion to lay it on the table; but it was not before the House, and as he did not understand it to affect the privileges of the House, he would vote against entertaining it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether a mere sentimental resolution, proposing no action, was a question of privilege?

The Speaker stated that that was for the House to determine.

Mr. BROOMALL withdrew the resolution, saying he would amend it and offer it again.

A NON-ATTENDING WITNESS.

Mr. COOK moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution by which the House yesterday ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before the House, for contempt, JOHN F. TRACY, who had refused or neglected to appear before the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment. He stated that he had a telegram from TRACY, who was in New-York, and was prevented from obeying the summons by having to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Railroad. He promised he should appear before that Committee next Monday.

Considerable discussion arose, in the course of which it was stated that Mr. TRACY was the author of the charges against Mr. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer at New-York, in connection with the sales of gold, and some feeling was expressed at his not coming before the Committee to sustain the charges made by him. Finally Mr. COOK withdrew the motion.

CLAIMS OF EAST TENNESSEANS.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Claims to report a bill establishing a Commission for the investigation and adjustment of claims of loyal persons of East Tennessee against the Government of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, objected.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING-FLUID.

Mr. HOGAN, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution, relieving from the payment of tax, alcohol made from distilled spirits on which the tax had already been paid, and on burning-fluid made from alcohol or spirits of turpentine or camphene, on which the tax had been already paid, and directing that all products of distillation that contain distilled spirits or alcohol, on which the tax had not been paid, shall be considered and taxed as distilled spirits; also, striking out of paragraph nineteen of section seventy-nine, of Act of June 30, 1864, the words, "distillers of burning-fluid and camphene." The bill was passed.

PENSIONS TO REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported bills granting pensions of $200 to two Revolutionary soldiers: JOHN GRAY, of Mobile County, Ohio, 103 years old, and DANIEL FREDERICK BAKEMAN, of Sandusky, New-York, 107 years old.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the pension was made $500, and the bills thus amended were passed.

RAILROADS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill to revive and continue in force the act of Aug. 11, 1856, to aid in the construction of railroads in Mississippi, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker presented resolutions of Legislatures, &c., as follows: Of the Legislature of Kansas, asking aid to the Union Pacific Railway, southern branch; praying for the passage of a bill extending the benefits of the Homestead Law to the settlers on the lands recently purchased from the Osage Indians; praying for the passage of the Senate bill giving the rights of preëmption to settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas. Of the Legislature of West Virginia, ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Memorial of the Dakotah Legislature, asking for an appropriation to erect a capitol building at the seat of Government of Dakotah Territory.

The resolution adopted by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington City, relative to the Pension Laws.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FARNSWORTH in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the private calendar.

BILLS REPORTED AND PASSED.

Having gone through the private calendar the Committee rose and reported bills to the House, which were passed by the House as follows:

House bill for the relief of HENRY J. DAVIS; House joint resolution for the relief of GEO. W. LANE, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, and Assistant-Treasurer of the United States; Senate joint resolution for the relief of Mr. ABBY GREEN; House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase certain property for military purposes; House bill for the relief of JAMES HOOPER, of Baltimore, Md.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The House then proceeded to the private business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate amendments to the House amendment to the Senate bill incorporating the Washington County Horse Railroad Company of the District of Columbia. Concurred in. Disagreement of the Senate to the amendment of House to the Senate bill incorporating the First Congregational Society of Washington. The House receded from its amendment. The Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. MARY E. FINNEY, widow of Lieut. SOLON H. FINNEY, of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. It was passed. Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of JOHN E. BOULIGNY. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. The Senate bill for the relief of ELIZABETH SMITH for property lost on the steamship *San Francisco*, and of MARY J. DIXON, of Alexandria, Va. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

SESSION FOR DEBATE.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that the session of to-morrow be for debate only.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, objected, saying that there were but forty days of this session left.

Mr. NIBLACK asked Mr. STEVENS whether he proposed to have a vote on the Reconstruction Bill taken to-morrow.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he intended to have it disposed of to-morrow in some manner.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, suggested an evening session, but as no members seemed willing to make their speeches in the evening, the suggestion was withdrawn.

IOWA STATE CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, the President was requested to inform the House what steps had been taken to carry into effect the act of July 25, 1866, for the appointment of a Commissioner to examine and report on certain claims of the State of Iowa.

WIDOWS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to amend the section of the act of July 25, 1866, granting pensions to widows and orphans, so as to include the widows of officers as well as soldiers and sailors. The object of the bill is to extend to widows of officers of inferior grades the same principle in regard to the number of children as is applied to widows of soldiers and sailors. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. GRISWOLD introduced a bill to expedite the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, presented the petition of forty-seven citizens of Alabama, Genesee County, New-York, asking for the passage of the bill for an increase of the tariff on wool.

Mr. CHANLER presented the petition of JULIUS KRUGER and others, of the City of New-York, for a specific tax of not more than five dollars per thousand on all domestic cigars; and for guards and checks against frauds and counterfeits of revenue stamps.

Mr. MILLER presented a petition of 250 soldiers and widows of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, from different States, with their respective ages, praying for the passage of a law granting them a pension.

PROPERTY BURNED DURING THE WAR.

The Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of JOSIAH O. AMES, and it came before the House for consideration. It appropriates nine thousand five hundred dollars to pay for the house and buildings burned at Annandale, Fairfax County, Virginia, for military purposes. As the bill establishes a very important principle, at variance with the resolution of the House, it gave rise to considerable debate.

Mr. STEVENS favored the principle of the bill.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that he knew that the gentleman from Pennsylvania never flinched from the logic of his position, no matter what might be the cost to the country. The passage of this bill would be a precedent for the allowance of claims that would amount in the aggregate to at least $1,000,000,000. He asked the Chairman of the Committee of Claims (DELANO) whether that estimate was too high.

Mr. DELANO replied that it was impossible to make even an approximate estimate. He supposed that two thousand millions would not cover the amount of such claims. The bill was passed by a vote of 99 yeas to 27 nays.

THE DES MOINES AND ROCK RIVER RAPIDS.

On motion of Mr. PRINCE, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the report and estimates of Gen. WILSON for the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids, and then, at 4:40 o'clock P. M., the House adjourned.

MEXICO.

Rumors of a Convention to Make Ortega General-in-Chief—United States Colored Troops to be Mustered Out.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

It is reported that there will soon be a convention of Republican Generals in Mexico to choose a General-in-Chief. It is believed ORTEGA will be chosen.

An officer of ORTEGA's Staff has arrived here. His destination is said to be Vera Cruz, having a message from ORTEGA to MAXIMILIAN.

The Nineteenth Regiment of United States colored troops are here, on their way to Baltimore to be mustered out.

Maximilian's Minister of War en route to Europe.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

Your Vera-Cruz correspondent, under date of Jan. 15, says that MAXIMILIAN's Minister of War, with his family, had arrived at Vera Cruz, *en route* for Europe.

The French, on arriving at Perote, took away the Austrian garrison, destroyed the upper works, spiked the guns which they could not remove, sacked several stores, and left for Puebla.

Manzillo is now in possession of the Liberals, and clearances to that port will hereafter be signed by the Consul of the Republic of Mexico in this city.

Reprieve of the Colored Murderer Jones by Gov. Swann.

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., Friday, Jan. 25.

Gov. SWANN has granted a further reprieve to WM. JONES, the colored man in jail here under sentence of death, until Friday, March 1. A number of the prominent citizens of this county have forwarded a petition to the Governor asking that the prisoner's sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

The Wool Question—A Compromise Proposed.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Commissioner WELLS, in the unanswerable chapter of his report on the wool question, proves that the adoption of the proposed tariff on wool and woolens will increase the wholesale cost of the woolen goods consumed by the people of the United States nearly forty millions per annum in gold. Add fifty per cent. to this sum for retailers' profits and other charges, and it is seen that the proposed bill will fleece the people of the United States who purchase woolen goods out of sixty millions of dollars per annum, in gold value.

Commissioner WELLS shows that the market price of the whole clip of American wool in 1866 was but $59,000,000 in currency, or $36,000,000 in gold. The wool lobby claim that the passage of their bill will add 20 per cent. to the price of wool. Admit this to be true, it results thus: In order to put $8,000,000 into the pockets of the wool-growers, $40,000,000 must be added to the wholesale price of woolen goods in the United States, and $60,000,000 must be extracted from the pockets of the whole people.

Now, we have a compromise to propose to the wool-lobby which, if accepted, will secure them all they ask, and will save the people of the United States fifty millions of dollars per annum. We wish to see wool-growing prosper and flourish, and will advocate any measure calculated to promote that interest, provided that other and greater interests are not made to suffer thereby. Our proposition is this: That the proposed bill be withdrawn from Congress, and the increase of duty levied by the Act of July 28, 1866, (which the wool-growers claim has done no good,) be repealed; and that a direct appropriation of eight millions of dollars be voted out of the Treasury of the United States, and paid over to the wool-growers as a bounty on their business, after the manner of the fishing bounties or premiums on wolf-scalps.

The wool clip in the whole United States in 1860 was 60,511,343 pounds. Estimating the increase since then at 20 per cent., the present clip would be about 73,000,000 of pounds. A bounty of $8,000,000 would pay nearly twelve cents per pound to the wool growers. This would be so much certain profit and clear gain. The proposed change in the tariff may not advance the price of wool as anticipated, and next year we may have the same struggle for more tariff; but the bounty we suggest leaves nothing to doubt or uncertainty, as it makes a sure thing of taking $8,000,000 out of the pockets of the farmers, mechanics, laborers, lawyers, and schoolmasters of the United States, and transferring it to the pockets of the sheep raisers. The great advantage of the operation is that it will save the people more than $50,000,000 on the price of their clothing per annum, to pay this bounty directly out of the National Treasury rather than to so increase the tariff as to make the clothing of the people cost them $60,000,000 per year.

We submit this proposition to Hon. JOSIAH B. GRINNELL, of Iowa, and Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Summit, Cook County, Ill., both large wool-growers, and therefore directly interested in making the clothing of the people as dear as possible. We submit it to them as the champions of the proposed bill in the fond hope that they will accept it in good faith, and withdraw the bill to make the clothes of the people thirty-three per sent. dearer than heretofore. If the people can save eighty cents on the dollar by paying the bounty directly out of the Treasury, of course they will indorse our plan; and if the wool men can secure their twelve cents per pound of bounty, above the market price of wool, of course they ought to be satisfied, and should not insist on the public losing six dollars in order that they may gain one dollar. Thus the interests of both sides will be served, and everything will be lovely.

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION

Large Relief Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Bright, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Horace Greeley and Rev. Mr. Kendrick.

Resolutions Adopted and a Committee of Relief Appointed.

In answer to a call signed by a number of our prominent citizens, a large audience assembled in the hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, to consider the subject of the destitution and suffering now prevailing in several of the Southern States, and to adopt measures of relief. Not less than 2,000 persons were in attendance, among whom were many ladies. Among the prominent gentlemen who occupied the platform were Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, PETER COOPER, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, HORACE GREELEY and R. H. MCCURDY, Esqs., Rev. Dr. BRIGHT and others.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. H. MCCURDY, who nominated for Chairman PETER COOPER, who received the unanimous indorsement of the audience. On taking the Chair Mr. COOPER spoke as follows;

SPEECH OF PETER COOPER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are met here to-night to inaugurate measures that will, I hope, save thousands throughout the Southern States from starvation and death—many of them persons who but two short years ago were striving with all their might to work out the destruction of our National Union. But, thank God and that noble band of patriots who braved death to preserve the nation our glorious union of States was not broken up and destroyed—a Union that is both able and willing to take into its sheltering arms every inhabitant of our common country. [Applause.] The people of the North are determined to show their Southern brethren that they are not and never were their enemies. [Applause.] After they have given bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked, the South we hope will see that there is nothing better for them, as well as for us, than that all should insist upon every possible guaranty being given against the recurrence of these scenes of misery and death that we have met here this evening to deplore. [Applause.] We hope the day will soon come when the people of the Southern States will unite with us and ask for measures that will establish justice as the only possible way to promote the welfare and effectually secure the blessings of Liberty for ourselves and our posterity. [Applause.]

At the close of Mr. COOPER's remarks Mr. MCCURDY read the following list of vice-presidents and secretaries of the meeting, which was unanimously adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

James Brown,	David Groesbeck,	Wm. H. Appleton,
George Opdyke,	Seth B. Hunt,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
Hamilton Fish,	Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,	Jas. W. Beekman,
Moses Taylor,	Joseph W. Alsop,	Jas. M. Bruce, Jr.,
R. H. McCurdy,	Nathan Bishop,	James T. Brady,
Wm. B. Astor,	F. A. Conkling,	John T. Johnson,
Geo. Bancroft,	H. B. Claflin,	Jonathan Sturges,
Wm. Adams, D. D.,	R. A. Witthaus,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Wm. A. Booth,	Alex. W. Bradford,	Cornel. Vanderbilt,
John T. Hoffman,	Wm. V. Brady,	F. S. Winston,
Stewart Brown,	G. S. Prentis, D. D.,	Wm. Allen Butler,
John C. Hamilton,	Wm. M. Evarts,	Edwin Hoyt,
Paul Spofford,	James Gallatin,	Edward Minturn,
Smith Sheldon,	H. W. Bellows, D. D.,	Benj. W. Bonney,
Le Grand Cannon,	S. B. Chittenden,	J. R. Kendrick, D. D.
Wm. Whitlock,	S. D. Babcock,	Charles Butler,
S. H. Tyng, D. D.,	Samuel Sloan,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
A. R. Wetmore,	David Hoadley,	Norman J. White,
W. T. Coleman,	Waldo Hutchings,	Cyrus W. Field,
C. H. Ludington,	A. V. Stout,	Loring Andrews,
A'chbis. McClosky,	A. H. Vinton, D. D.,	Royal Phelps,
Richard Warren,	Thomas Denny,	L. W. Jerome,
C. M. Talbot,	E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	M. O. Roberts,
John C. Green,	Daniel Drew,	E. Pierrepont,
W. T. Blodget,	Geo. W. Curtis,	Jas. Wadsworth,
John A. Stevens,	Francis S. Shaw,	C. K. Garrison,
Lewis Roberts,	Thos. V. Dale,	John Harper,
Samuel Wetmore,	H. Waldbridge,	L. P. Morton,
Henry Clews,	Frank E. Howe,	Isaac Sherman,
Wm. H. Fogg,	C. P. Kirkland,	Francis Skiddy,
Geo. C. Ward,	Wm. H. Lee,	Theo. Roosevelt,
Wm. Phelps,	J. P. Durbin, D. D.,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Wm. K. Strong,	Francis Lieber,	August Belmont,
H. D. Aldrich,	Peter Lorillard,	R. M. Blatchford,
W. H. Nelson,	Wm. A. Haines,	E. F. Shonnard,
Chris. R. Robert,	John E. Williams,	S. V. Harrison,
Josiah Low,	George B. Butler,	J. P. Morgan,
Denning Duer,	Eleazer Parmlee,	Howard Potter,
Saml. S. Constant,	F. Marquand,	Jas. G. Bennett,
Saml. B. Ruggles,	David Dows,	W. E. Dodge,
John D. Wolf,	R. P. Getty,	Robert Bonner,
Daniel Low,	S. L. M. Barlow,	Archibald Russell,
Wm. A. Bigelow,	N. L. McCready,	A. S. Hewitt,
John Steward,	Henry A. Smythe,	A. C. Richards,
J. B. Trevor,	Wm. H. Webb,	Alfred Edwards.
J. F. D. Lanier.		

SECRETARIES.

R. A. McCurdy,	Lloyd Aspinwall,	J. H. Aldrich,
Osborn E. Bright,	John H. Draper,	J. H. Almy,
Robt. B. Minturn,	Frank W. Ballard,	S. S. Conant,
Wm. H. Brown,	C. S. Brown,	Wm. H. Catlin,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Wm. C. Church,	Geo. A. Robbins.
Fletcher Westray,	Frank Moore,	

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, editor of the *Examiner & Chronicle*, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. BRIGHT.

This movement originated in the incidental meeting, about ten days since, of a couple of gentlemen at a dinner-table, when the conversation turned on the fearful destitution of bread in the South, and what should be done for its relief. They felt the pressure of the necessity of doing something, and agreed to try to meet the obligation. They made personal application to a few prominent gentlemen to meet for consultation at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and that consultation resulted in the call of this meeting. And this meeting was intended to give life and power to a movement for relief that should represent, in a preeminent sense, the sympathy of the North—that North which stood by the country in the night of its peril, and which poured out blood and treasure to make it one and indivisible for ever—the movement was intended, I say, to express the sympathy of this loyal and glorious North of ours for those against whom it had once been in arms, but who are now stricken with the grief of little less than an incipient famine—a famine brought upon them, in their poverty, by the visitation of God. They planted broad acres of the great staple that gives bread and meat to the South. But first the sunshine, then the rain, were withheld—drought, far-reaching and calamitous, followed the floods, and towns and counties saw, when the time of harvest came, that from one-half to nine-tenths of the expected increase had utterly failed. A gentleman from Mississippi, Rev. J. R. GRAVES, who knows what he affirms from personal observation and careful inquiry, assures me that his State did not gather more than one-fifth of the expected crop of corn, and that untold suffering must come upon the people before the end of February, unless deliverance reaches them from more favored sections. He refers to large plantations in his own neighborhood, from which corn enough has not been husbanded to make good the seed that was put in the ground. And when I asked him why more had not been said about it—why their appeals had not been sent to the North—he asked me if I could not understand what a proud people would not rather do than to beg, and to beg of those whom they had accounted as their enemies. But, said I, would your people receive help should it now be offered them? Would they? he answered. What would not a father or a mother do, rather than to see ghastly want sitting morn and noon and night, in what had once been homes of abundance? If you help us, said he, the blessings of thousands of Southern men and women will be yours forever. I saw another Southern man, Rev. Mr. REED, from Georgia. He told me that the drought had been so ruinous in the northern half of Alabama and Georgia that they had not provisions enough there to feed the population through January. Hon. J. L. M. CURRY, once a distinguished member of Congress from Alabama, and now President of Howard College, at Marion, telegraphed me last week that he knew of only a very few counties of Alabama in which there were breadstuffs sufficient for the population, and that the scarcity is appalling. Gov. PATTON, of the same State, telegraphed me six days ago that the destitution was so great that donations of food and clothing from the North would be thankfully acknowledged. Rev. R. M. NOTT, a Northern man of the highest integrity, now living at Atlanta, Ga., tells me, in a message received a few days since, that the destitution is great and distressing, and that help is needed from the North in large measures. And Rev. Mr. HORNADAY, of the same city, a gentleman worthy of all confidence, has resigned the care of his church for the present to devote himself to receiving and distributing supplies. He tells me that the destitution is so great that no one is in danger of overstating it. A clergyman of North Carolina, who consented to distribute a few hundred dollars' worth of supplies sent him from this city, says that he has found families that had eaten nothing for nearly two days, and that he had never before seen such anguish arising from the scarcity of food. This destitution of the means of life extends over hundreds of square miles—in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina—and the famine-smitten people are to be numbered by hundreds of thousands. The help needed is that which can come only from organized effort, reaching throughout the North, and embracing supplies to be estimated by millions of money. I have had as little sympathy with the prevailing spirit and principles of the South, before and during and since the war, as any other man. But, Sir, I remember that God has said, "Vengeance is mine;" and that the same supreme authority has also said, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him—for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head"—a law, the import and scope and beneficence of which will, I doubt not, be made luminous, radiant, by this

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

POWER AND JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Constitution Separates the Powers of Government into Coequal Branches--Opinions of Mr. Jefferson on the Supreme Court—Case of Texas—Missouri Test Oaths.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Jan. 18, 1867.

I do not wish to be understood by my letter of the 4th inst. to deny any of the constitutional powers of the Supreme Court, but I deny that political decisions (that is, decisions affecting the political powers of Congress or the President,) are within the constitutional functions of that Court. I shall explain what I mean hereafter. I think that the whole difficulty lies in not distinguishing between legal and political functions. Freedom cannot exist without a complete separation of executive, legislative and judicial functions. The framers of the Constitution aimed in that instrument to make that separation complete. In my opinion they succeeded, and these three departments are coequal and co-sovereign, within their own jurisdiction. Hence the Court cannot issue a mandamus to Congress or the President requiring them to perform certain duties, although I think a mandamus was once issued to JEFFERSON or MADISON, and disregarded. The idea, however, is an absurdity, if my proposition of co-sovereignty in their respective jurisdictions is correct. My views of the powers of the Supreme Court are neither new nor original, although I do not fully agree with the principal authority on the subject. I shall introduce as the chief witness Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, who is supposed to have known something about laws and constitutions in the United States. In his letter to Judge ROANE (dated Sept. 6, 1819,) alluding to a paragraph in the *Federalist*, saying that the Supreme Court is the last resort, in relation to the other Departments of the Government, Mr. JEFFERSON emphatically says:

"The Constitution, on this hypothesis, is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the Judiciary, while they may twist and shape it into any form they please. It should be remembered as an eternal truth that whatever power is wholly independent is absolute also; in theory only at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice as fast as that relaxes. Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass; they are inherently independent of all but moral law."

Having thus declared the ultimate sovereignty to be in the people in mass, who alone could be trusted with independence, Mr. JEFFERSON defines his views clearly in his letter to Mr. JARVIS, (dated Sept. 28, 1820,) and thus speaks:

"Our Judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. Their maxim is *boni judicis et ampliare jus jurisdictionem*, and their power is the more dangerous as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control. The Constitution has made no such single tribunal. It has more wisely made all the departments coequal and co-sovereign within themselves."

Such were the explicit views of Mr. JEFFERSON on the powers of the Supreme Court. This doctrine may be briefly summed up thus: 1. That the Constitution created no tribunal to judge, or control the functions of the others; 2. that the three departments of the Government are coequal and co-sovereign in their respective jurisdictions; 3. that there is an ultimate sovereignty in the mass of the people, who alone have absolute independence. This last point is important, because it is only by this ultimate sovereignty that many things necessary to the safety and prosperity of the nation, whether in peace or war, can be done. I instanced in my last letter the cases of Louisiana and Texas. Both were annexed without any constitutional authority to do it. Mr. JEFFERSON, who was the principal agent in the acquisition of Louisiana, said there was no constitutional power to do it; and yet, on the legality of that act the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa are now under the American Government. Texas was not admitted by treaty because two-thirds of the Senate would not ratify such a treaty. It was simply declared by Congress to be annexed. There is not the slightest authority in the Constitution for such an act. Yet it is only on this power of ultimate sovereignty that the States of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, three of the Confederate States, were ever parts of the United States, or, that Mr. JOHNSON can call them States now. Suppose the Supreme Court decide these acts of Congress unconstitutional, are we to give them up on that account? And yet they might have done so, because thousands of the controversies which come before the Supreme Court involve the constitutionality of those acts. Suppose they had done so, would Congress have regarded that decision? Not a bit. Did the State of Georgia regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Cherokee case*? If war comes again and spies and conspirators are found in New-York and Indiana, will Congress regard the *obiter-dicta* of the Supreme Court in regard to Military Commissions? Not a bit. It is plain that there is a line beyond which the Supreme Court ought not to go, and beyond which it cannot go without finding its authority treated with contempt. I have just been reading in the TIMES the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the test oaths. I should like to know where the Supreme Court finds power to pronounce on the Constitution of Missouri. Read article 3, section 2 of the Constitution carefully and see if you can find anything which gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction over a State Constitution. The Constitution gives jurisdiction in cases in law or equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Exactly; but where is the power to pronounce upon a State Constitution, and where is the remedy to enforce the judgment? Will the United States Marshal come in to say that Missouri shall not require an oath of its own officers? If Missouri shall nullify or resist the laws of the United States, there is a remedy; but it is quite a different affair when the United States come to resist the Constitution and laws of Missouri, and say that she shall not exercise jurisdiction over her own citizens. I want the young men of education, who are to be the thinkers of this nation hereafter, to look at these questions fairly, and when they have come to candid conclusions, act upon them fearlessly. We are not to save Republican institutions by taking chloroform and stifling the reason which God gave us to discriminate and judge with. We cannot treat the American Government as the Ritualists would the Church, by fencing it round with forms and ceremonies, and bowing with superstitious awe before the image of venerable error. We honor our Courts, and no brighter names will appear in American annals than those of JAY, of MARSHALL and of STORY: no nobler monument of jurisprudence exists than that which they erected on the structure of American constitutional law. But if they were alive to-day, pronouncing the recent decisions, I should call them, as I do now, a transgression of the jurisdiction confided by the Constitution to the Supreme Court. It is admitted on all sides that the opinion pronounced by Judge DAVIS on the powers of Congress to create military commissions is extra-judicial. If an opinion of such a Court is extra-judicial, that fact is conclusive that it is improper. What! shall a Court whose only authority is to decide "cases" and "controversies," volunteer an assault on the highest legislative body in the country! I opposed the whole of the President's reconstruction proceedings, because, to say nothing of policy, he had not a particle of constitutional power to make them. I oppose the political decisions of the Court for the same reason. I say, with Mr. JEFFERSON, that the Constitution has created no single tribunal to limit the powers of its coördinate branches. That power exists only in the mass of the people, and to them all ultimate appeals must be made. I [illegible] believe that the rising intelligence of [illegible] for virtue,

and their sense of justice, are such as to make them the proper depositories of power and the surest defence of republican institutions.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Gold in Lower Canada—Heavy Snow-Storm—The Union Scheme—Death of a Prominent Character—McGee and His Assailants—Liquor Law Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1867.

All doubts appear to have been removed with regard to the presence of the precious metal in this Province, and it is now fully conceded that gold is to be had in the Township of Madoc, County of Hastings, as well as Chaudiere, and at the seignory of Rigaud Vaudriul in Lower Canada. M. MICHEL, a Government geologist, has decided that gold is abundant in the Richardson mine, at Madoc, and he thinks the mine might be profitably worked. Recent accounts are highly favorable, and there is sure to be a great rush in the Spring. The opinion prevailed that no gold was to be found in Madoc, and that land speculators had got up a fictitious excitement with the object of selling the land in the neighborhood, and appearances certainly favored such a belief. The Richardson mine was sold to a company, but no money paid down, and subsequently resold to another company, and it is said that no actual payment has yet been made. The declaration of M. MICHEL settles the matter, and it is now sufficiently clear that gold may be obtained in paying quantities. The fact is important, as bearing upon the material interests of the country, and we shall soon have large numbers flocking to all the mines. That they will turn out as durable as those of California or Australia, no one pretends to believe; but no doubt exists that large quantities of gold are to be obtained, particularly in the Chaudiere district. The existence of gold in that quarter has long been known, but it is only very recently that the discovery was made in Madoc. We may look forward to a lively Spring at the gold mines. Already many Americans are flocking to the latter place, and milder weather will witness a great influx of strangers from all quarters.

A HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

This section of the Province was visited by a great snow-storm on Sunday night, the heaviest that has occurred in many years. It commenced early in the afternoon of Sunday, and snowed incessantly until near noon of Monday, and then only partially abating. The snow fell in some places to the depth of three feet, and as a high wind prevailed through the night, the drifts were numerous and deep, being in many places to the heighth of ten and fifteen feet in the country parts. Travel was partly stopped, and all the mails disarranged for the great part of the day, but the Grand Trunk trains came into this city much earlier than was expected, and the delay was not serious on the Great Western, although the snow in that direction was much deeper than along the Grand Trunk. Such an unexpected fall of snow has taken most people by surprise, for we have not usually heavy snow-storms in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada they are used to four, five and six feet of snow, but this year we have had more in Upper than in Lower Canada, and in the latter section there has been comparatively little, although the sleighing is passable. It is not a little strange that snow fell in various parts of Upper Canada sometime since to a considerable depth, and there has been no good sleighing east of Stratford until now. The lightness of the past Winter led us to believe that a change had come over the climate, and we anticipated mild weather for the remainder of this Winter; but that belief was somewhat rudely dispelled by Sunday night's storm, which was severe indeed. From appearances, the snow is likely to remain with us for some time.

THE UNION SCHEME.

It is thought by some who lay claim to better information than ordinary people, that it will not be all plain sailing with the Provincial delegates in their attempt to secure the confederation of the Provinces, as opposition is almost certain to arise in a quarter least expected. Messrs. HOWE and ANNAND have exhausted all their strength, but the party who in the House of Commons have all along contended that the Colonies should be abandoned, are preparing to go against the scheme. They have no particular object in doing so, except to prove the sincerity of the doctrine they hold, that England would be better off without her Colonies, and it is to be presumed that they are quite ready to do that much. What strength this party can bring to bear, is not known, but it can hardly be sufficient to endanger the passage of the confederation measure. The delegates are not idle, and, having matured their plans, the bill will be prepared in accordance therewith. Meanwhile they are enjoying the hospitality of those in authority, and seeing the sights, as lions when abroad are expected to do. It is said, however, that public opinion in England is not very favorable to the delegates, owing to their reticence with respect to the manner in which the Lamarande affair occurred. There is no doubt that an explanation was due from the Attorney-General East at least, his partner having advised the course taken for the arrest of the fugitive; that is, he acted as counsel for the French Government in the matter. It is now very generally believed that Lord MONCK's part in the business has finished his career in Canada, and that he will not return to resume his position of Governor-General. The Confederation delegates are not expected back now until the subject they have in hand is disposed of by the Imperial Parliament. Rumor had it that another session of the Canadian Parliament would be held before the adoption of Confederation, but that is an improbable thing, as there is no necessity for it, and a general election must necessarily take place before Parliament meets again, and then it must be under the new system, and in accordance with the union scheme.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CHARACTER.

Col. SAMUEL STRICKLAND, a gentleman of some note in this part of the Province, died the other day near Peterboro. He was an old resident of the West, having emigrated to Canada in 1825. For many years he served as Superintendent of the Canada Company, and took an active part in suppressing the rebellion of 1837. He lived for some years in the Huron District, and assisted in reclaiming it from its wilderness state. In proof of this, it is recorded that he turned the first sod, sowed the first grain, and saw the first sheaf of wheat reaped in that new, rich and extensive district. Subsequently he settled down in North Dauro, near Peterboro, where he remained until his death. He was born in England in 1804, and was the brother of Miss AGNES STRICKLAND, the famous authoress, Mrs. MOODIE, wife of the Sheriff of Hastings, and Mrs. TRAIL, both of whom are well known as authors of several works. The whole family appear to have been of a literary turn; Col. STRICKLAND himself published a book in England entitled *Twenty-seven Years in Canada*, and a very good work it is. The sisters referred to, together with a brother and three other sisters, all survive him; and he also leaves his third wife, to whom he was married in 1855. Col. STRICKLAND held a high position in the community; he was a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the township and County Councils. He had been solicited more than once to accept a nomination for both the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, but declined the intended honors. Politically he was a man of much influence, giving an unswerving allegiance to the Conservative side; and was also an influential adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MR. M'GEE AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

The Minister of Agriculture is having a difficult time with his opponents. He has got rid of the *Globe* and its mythical Englishman, who attacked him for language he never used; but he has found worse antagonists in the Montreal St. Patrick's Society. A short time since a letter appeared in the *Gazette* over the signature of "M. P. P.," meaning that the writer was a member of the Legislature, and the public has ascribed the same to Mr. MCGEE. That letter charged the St. Patrick's Society with disloyalty, and upbraided them with Fenian tendencies. No definite response or positive denial has been given to the accusations contained in the letter, the principal members of the Society declaring that they would not meet the charges until the name of the author was given. The *Herald*, in behalf of the Society, however, has come out, and boldly taunts Mr. MCGEE with being a spurious loyalist, asking him to go over his past career, and show during the past twenty years of his public life that he is as unspotted as he pretends to be. The writer further imputes to Mr. MCGEE the origin of Fenianism, and says he has been as much the organizer of it as STEPHENS. There is no denying the fact that Mr. MCGEE was at one time, if not a Fenian, at all events in favor of a change in the Government of Ireland, for it is well known that he held a position in the Libration Society, and was in the habit of addressing his countrymen upon the wrongs of Ireland. He was then comparatively a young man, and by way of extenuating his folly, he says he has since learned wisdom; but at a cost of $5,000 per annum to Canada. Since coming to this country, Mr. MCGEE has certainly acted a fair and honorable part, to all outward appearance; but then, it is only too apparent that he had lost *caste* in the United States, and came here to better his fortune by endeavoring to prove himself ultra loyal. Heaven knows he came here poor enough, but meeting with kind friends he made his way with their assistance, and has been able to play his part successfully. This is not the first time he has been accused of fostering disloyalty; but the charge is innocuous, for Mr. MCGEE has done nothing to lay himself open to the imputation since he came hither. It is a mistake to charge him with encouraging Fenanism in Canada, for all his acts show the contrary. What he was in Ireland is well known, but it is equally well-known that he has been on his good behavior ever since he arrived in Canada. Mr. MCGEE has gone further than many sincerely loyal persons in this country, for he has advocated a vice royalty, and sought to persuade the people that a scion of royalty would be most suitable to govern this distant dependency of the British Empire. As a matter, of course, it was generally treated as a foolish chimera; still it shows that whatever Mr. MCGEE's views may have been in his native land, he is from all outward appearances, throughly British in Canada.

A LIQUOR LAW EXCITEMENT.

England and the United States have had their liquor law excitements. In the former country the attempt to shut the taverns and gin shops on Sunday proved ineffectual. The prohibitory liquor law prevailed in some parts of the United States, and latterly New-York has carried out a Sunday Law pretty effectually. To such a law as the last-named there would be very little objection in Canada, but unfortunately liquor dealers are compelled to commence before Sunday; hence the difficulty. Some years since a law was passed to close saloons and taverns at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and to remain closed until 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The law was a mere dead letter until it was incorporated in the new Municipal act, and it is now being strictly enforced. There is much excitement in consequence, and the liquor dealers have leagued together with the object of having the obnoxious law removed from the Statute Book. It operates very injuriously upon them, inasmuch as it cuts off the most flourishing period in their business. Saturday evening is usually the busiest time of the week, and the loss to the tavern-keepers must be somewhat serious, as the law is pretty generally complied with, at least in this city. The Lower Canadians refused to accept the law, and it does not therefore apply to them. The Association of what is called the Licensed Victuallers is using its best energies to have the law repealed, and threaten to operate against every candidate for Parliament who will not pledge himself to vote for the removal of the restrictions imposed upon them by the act in question.

NEW RAILWAY ARRANGEMENT.

Not long since an order was issued by the United States Government that operated very seriously upon the interests of the Great Western Railway, all goods and baggage passing between the Eastern and Western States having to be examined at both ends of the line. The result was that other roads were getting the through business, and through travel was greatly interfered with. Representations were made in due time at Washington, and the order has been so far altered that no annoyance will arise in future. By the new arrangement freight-cars are locked when they reach Suspension Bridge and Detroit, as the case may be, going east and west, and remain locked until they traverse this Province. Passengers are not locked up, but they are kept in separate cars, the through passengers being kept together. As there is no change of cars now, the arrangement is decidedly a good one, and the United States Government have done well to agree to it. By crossing the Canadian Peninsula, the distance between the Eastern and Western States is much shortened, and the route will now become a favorite one for American travelers, as all delays and annoyances are removed.

W. G.

CALIFORNIA.

The Political Campaign—The Registration of Voters.

The California Union Executive Committee have issued an address to the County Committees, stating that should a special election of Congressmen be ordered, that they might be in attendance at the opening of the Fortieth Congress, on the 4th of March next, it would necessarily follow closely upon its announcement, leaving but few days for preparation. They say:

From the best information in possession of this Committee not more than half of the Union voters of this State are registered, and unless active steps are taken to procure their registration within the next forty days, we shall be very illy prepared to go into an election.

The election of three earnest Radical Union Congressmen is a matter of the first importance to the State and nation, and one well worthy of our best exertions. California has not hitherto been behind her sister States in devotion to the Union, and she will not now be if proper action is had in the matter of registration.

We suggest that sub-committees be at once appointed from your bodies, or from the party at large, whose duty it shall be to canvass their respective precincts and see that every Union voter is registered. Conventions for the nomination of candidates will be called by the respective District Committees, and the proper apportionment of delegates made.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. H. PARKS, Chairman.

ALFRED BARSTOW, Secretary.

The Admission of Colorado and Nebraska—Lamentable Failure of the Present Congress to Satisfy Wendell Phillips' Demands.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this Week.

Nothing more exactly daguerreotypes Congress than its action relative to these Territories. Principle, partisanship, expediency, heedlessness, Western domineering, dread of voting alone, lack of clear vision, all these bubble to the surface, and to a thoughtful man give little hope that this Congress will effect much. Mr. ASHLEY's action is blameable in the extreme—has no one redeeming element. It is easily explained by the fact that no Western member (speaking generally) is ever found bold and virtuous enough to dare oppose the admission of any new State on any ground either of prudence or principle. Every Western man seems to dread, as the unpardonable sin in politics, the record that he ever, on any occasion, put one hour's delay in the way of admitting a new State. We think they ought to be excused from voting on such questions on the ground of moral incompetency. Fear, disturbing the natural action of the moral and mental forces, would constitute a sufficent reason for such delicate consideration to that section.

We were sorry that Mr. SUMNER thought it necessary to vote for the bill under EDMUNDS' amendment. That amendment is, at the best, of very doubtful validity, and there's no doubt that, as a practical matter, it would never have any effect. Mr. BOUTWELL earns our gratitude for his pertinacious and tireless resistance. His record during this whole Thirty-ninth Congress is a bright one. For ability, independence, foresight and vigilance, no member of either House deserves more of the country. We object, however, to his amendment for the same reason that we do to that of EDMUNDS'—it is no complete guarantee. We want a constitutional guarantee—not any action by a mere Legislature.

Indeed we object to the admission of any more States, whether made from loyal or disloyal territory, until our Federal Constitution is itself so amended as to prevent any State's disfranchising or disqualifying, in any way, any citizen on account of race, color or descent. Fight the whole battle now. We are better prepared than we shall be five years hence. One good effect of Mr. SUMNER's and Mr. BOUTWELL's labors will be to give us more certainty of a veto and prevent the bills being passed over one. Hence to them and to their comrades we shall probably owe our safety on this issue. Delay is victory; at least gives the only hope of it.

It was the prolongation of the war that gave the North the victory and made it worth having. Victory in 1861 or 1862 would have meant only a sectional triumph with little or no Anti-Slavery gain. The long struggle educated the masses, showed the real nature of the disease and left no doubt as to the method of cure. So to-day every struggle of the still defiant South, every revelation of her fell purpose to continue under the flag that same fight which has proved so unsuccessful when waged against it, every outcropping of the plot intensifies and deepens Northern purpose. The disloyalty of the Supreme Court has shown thousands the absolute necessity of impeachment. It is easy to see the same influence in this Nebraska debate. Colorado and Nebraska may count Judges DAVIS and FIELD as the foes who rolled up those minorities to such unexpected height as threatens to settle forever that no State, North or South, which prides itself on being a white man's government can find entrance to our fold. Thus God causes the wrath of man to praise him—the remainder of it, we may believe, he will restrain.

Jubal A. Early for Governor of Virginia.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* nominates JUBAL A. EARLY for Governor of Virginia, "if no constitutional barrier interpose," and asks the ladies of the State to "appeal to their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons with one general voice to elect him to that position, and relieve him of the humiliating condition of an exile in a land of strangers to preside over his native State." The *Whig* says, in it "a note is struck which it will not surprise us to see taken up and echoed throughout the State."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Fourth Annual Report of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

The report of this Society to the Legislature and Common Council, for the year 1866, is on our table, and we find it of sufficient interest to quote here and there a paragraph, mainly to show the broad philanthropic and Christian spirit that animates the managers, and to inform the public how far their money goes in the cause. Premising that Mayor HOFFMAN, Recorder HACKETT, Comptroller CONNOLLY, Corporation Counsel DEVELIN, Sheriff LYNCH and other civil officers are leading managers, we proceed:

ARGUMENTS FOR THE CHARTER.

In obtaining our charter we had to struggle against two objections urged with surprising zeal and pertinacity. The first, that ample provision for vicious and destitute children had already been made by the State, and that an increase would only tend to injure the existing institutions. The second, that these institutions were organized on the fairest and most liberal basis by excluding all distinctive religions; while the one whose incorporation we sought was professedly sectarian in character, being placed under the exclusive control of Catholics. Our answer to the first objection was, that it had no support from facts, but was manifestly the creature of unnecessary alarms, as a few years would give adequate proof. And we now ask, if these few years—not quite four since we entered upon our work—have not fully justified our answer? The very men who opposed us in the beginning have recently confessed their error—confessed that the rapid multiplication of charitable institutions has not kept pace with the fearful increase of destitution and delinquency among the children of our City; while their reports show, that, notwithstanding the large number to which we have given protection, the institutions, for whose welfare they seemed so much alarmed, are now crowded to their utmost capacity, and supported by most liberal grants from the State. Our answer to the second objection was, that if the State had shown its fairness and liberality only by excluding, in fact, all distinctive religion from its institutions, it was high time that one institution, at least, should be organized on a different basis; should professedly and really make distinctive religion its actuating and controlling power, as nothing short of this could so sway the hearts of children as to make them in the end good Christians and good men. That the idea of making men moral without instilling into their minds the principles of morality is preposterous; and that, among a Christian people, the notion that there are any other principles of morality than the distinctive and unalterable "principles of the doctrine of Christ," is equally so. But the question was put, "Has the State succeeded in excluding from its institutions all distinctive religion and all sectarian teaching and influence?" Inquire at the "Juvenile Asylum," the "House of Refuge," "The Children's Aid Society," "The Five Points House of Industry." Is not the Protestant religion inculcated in these institutions, and only the Catholic religion excluded? Where among the managers of all these institutions is a Catholic to be found? Where among their superintendents, their teachers, their preachers do you find a Catholic? Where among their acts of worship is a Catholic act tolerated? While, on the other hand, who does not know that Protestant worship, in all its various forms, is, without opposition, introduced, and Protestant doctrine, in all its shades and contradictions, is inculcated? Indeed, we did not find it necessary to debate this question. Protestant periodicals not only admitted but gloried in the facts. They boasted that the State is Protestant in all her institutions, and that it is an act of great indulgence on her part, that catholicity is allowed to exist at all; that we, as Catholics, should be grateful that the power of the State has not been invoked to arrest our progress and put an end to our institutions. Can it, therefore, we inquired, be thought unreasonable, while such a spirit actuates the Protestant community, that Catholic parents should be averse to give up their children to Protestant institutions; to institutions, where Protestant dogmas and practices are enforced upon them; and where they are compelled to study books and listen to addresses in which the religion of their fathers is reviled? We pressed the inquiry further, and asked: Whether it was wise and statesmanlike to introduce a system of compulsion where the rights of conscience are concerned? Where the faith of Catholic parents is outraged by forcing Catholic children into Protestant asylums? Whether peace and contentment in the community are likely to be the result of such a system? This was the line of argument addressed to the Legislature, which, against violent opposition, granted our charter. And we can assure that honorable body that they have reason to be proud of their firmness in sustaining our just and noble cause, which, in its four years' prosperity, has done so much to relieve the suffering and quiet the discontented. That the suffering must be relieved; that the multitude of little vagrants crowding our City must, on every principle of humanity, economy and duty, have protection and training, cannot be questioned. Indeed, our Government has here admitted its responsibility, and has inaugurated a policy to meet it. We ask then, (and we do it with all boldness,) has not the State through our institution been enabled to reach an evil and accomplish a work which otherwise would not have been reached and accomplished? Has it not, through us, been enabled to bring within its embrace a class of destitute children, that otherwise would have remained without succor? Has it not, through us, been instrumental in calling into exercise an amount of Catholic charity, which otherwise would, at the most, have been but partially secured? Has it not, through us, been the means of allaying that spirit of discontent and disorder so annoying to our Police Magistrates, and so troublesome to the friends of the distressed, which arose from the want of a Catholic Protectory? Long will the scene be remembered in which, as our claim for an appropriation before a Committee of the Legislature was bitterly assailed on sectarian grounds, an eminent Protestant lawyer arose and eloquently said in reply: "Gentlemen, I think I am speaking for the whole bench of Judges in the City of New-York, while I affirm that if the existence of the institution, under the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in that City has no other claim upon us, it certainly deserves our regard and support, for one blessing it has achieved, and that is the removal from our Courts of the cause of incessant litigation between parents and proselyters as to the legal disposition of poor children."

This generous defence of our Protestant friend, for which he has our thanks, was fully justified by facts at the time, and has been receiving the like confirmation ever since.

EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN.

But your honorable body are invited to the consideration, in the working of our institution, of still more important results. Aside from the special training of its inmates in religion, to which we have already adverted as so vital and indispensable, the stimulus given to agricultural pursuits by the position and employment of our boys on a large farm, will be seen to be of immense advantage. Whatever may be their devotion to intellectual studies, or to the acquisition of skill in trades, they are allowed, as a general rule, sufficient time in the cultivation of the soil to give them a knowledge of farming, and especially of horticulture. Too much importance can hardly be scribed to this feature in our system. Not only in this way are they made to feel that they are contributing directly to their own support, so essential to their independence of spirit, but also that they are thus acquiring tastes which cannot fail both to elevate their minds and strengthen their manly feelings, while they tend to wean them from those effeminate pleasures and corrupting associations so injurious to their childhood in the City; and, at the same time, to beget and foster in them an abiding attachment to their new country life. Evidences of this result are multiplying before us daily, and showing our wisdom in removing the institution from the pestiferous atmosphere of a city to the pure and invigorating atmosphere of a rural district.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

In reference to the financial condition of the Protectory, the managers beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that the *per capita* allowance granted us only about one-half the amount granted to the other City institutions of the same character; and, that this fact operates to cast upon us a very heavy and unjust burden in meeting the current expenses of our institution, particularly at a time when, as Catholics, we are called upon to furnish such large amounts for the erection of commodious buildings. The one for the accommodation of 600 boys is already completed and paid for. But owing to the frequent recurrence of contagious disease in the building on Eighty-sixth-street, occupied by our female department, we have been unexpectedly compelled to make provision for its immediate removal to our farm at Westchester. This circumstance demands of us an unlooked-for amount to furnish these temporary accommodations, which are already in a good state of forwardness. In addition, we are under the necessity of making immediate preparations for the erection, during the ensuing Summer, of a large brick building for the accommodation of about 300 girls. The necessity here is the greater, owing to the sacrifice of life and its ordinary comforts, which our dear Sisters of Charity have hitherto been called upon to make, in sustaining their department, in buildings too contracted for their numbers, without sufficient ventilation and in every way inconvenient. All which they have borne with a fortitude and patience so characteristic of their noble order.

In view, therefore, of what we have done and what we are preparing to do to meet the fearful wants which your honorable body have intrusted to us, we cannot doubt your readiness to increase our *per capita* allowance and to give us assistance in building.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The number of boys and girls in the Institution Jan. 1, 1866	512
Admitted during the year	482
Total	994
Number indentured, absconded and discharged	447
Died	2 449
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1867	545

PRESENT CONDITION.

The school is at present in a flourishing condition. The children are divided into six classes. Their love for study and their application generally very sat-are isfactory; so much so, that four of them solicited of me the favor of procuring them the means of pursuing a course of higher studies. I have acceded to their laudable request, and have obtained their gratuitous admittance into an institution securing to them the object of their noble ambition. Several others have begun to study the classics, in addition to the ordinary branches taught at school.

Music constitutes a practical branch in the institution. Our boys form the choir of the village church, where, on Sundays and holidays, they chant the praises of their Maker.

The senior department, employed at trades or otherwise, have five hours of school exercise per day, and the junior department seven hours. Of those exercises one-half hour is devoted each day to the religious instruction, which is Catholic throughout, corresponding to the faith of those entrusted to us. A half hour is daily devoted to morning and evening prayer.

WHAT IS DONE WITH THE HEATHEN.

The following paragraph from the report is worth reading:

"A few children belonging to parents, *not Catholics*, have been sent to us, but we have invariably *returned them to the Courts from whence they came*. Our desire is to exclude fanaticism and bigotry. Hence we allow no interference with the religious tenets of servants, mechanics and officers of other denominations, employed by the Institution."

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Debts.		Property to meet debts.	
Mortgage on Farm and House	$44,019 71	Farm (low valuation)	$70,000 00
*Floating Debt	12,675 48	New Buildings, at cost	70,000 00
Total	$56,695 24	Live Stock and Farm Implem'ts	5,110 73
		Net Capital of Shoe Department	3,646 25
		School Furniture, Books, &c	2,543 70
		House Furniture	5,832 72
		Tailoring Dept	361 60
		Provisions on hand	1,535 67
		Total	†$159,030 66

*This amount will be reduced by $6,378 90 due from City Comptroller.
†On the above property there is an insurance of $56,000.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

From the *State of New-York*, as a donation	$2,505 71
City of New-York, as per Legislative appropriation	50,000 00
City of New-York for support of children	21,318 57
Total from Public Purse for one year	$73,824 28
Irish Emigrant and other Societies and private individuals	24,801 50
Special subscription for current expenses	7,350 00
For Christmas dinner	381 00
Aggregate	$106,356 78

Taking the average number of children for the year at 525, we find the receipts equal to about two hundred dollars *per capita* for the twelve months. Equal appropriations for the entire number of children coming under such classification would involve an expenditure by the State and City of more than three millions per annum.

Consecration of a Bishop—Impressive Services at Trinity Chapel—Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Potter.

Yesterday morning Right Rev. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., was solemnly consecrated Bishop of Maine, at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street. The Church was crowded throughout, the front pews being mainly occupied by non-officiating Divines. The festal Christmas decorations of the Chapel not yet having been removed, lent their charm to the chaste interior of this beautiful little structure. Yesterday being the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, was chosen as a fitting day for the solemn installation of the new Bishop. The services began at 11 o'clock with the entrance of the procession headed by the entire choral force of Trinity Church and Chapel, chanting the Processional Psalm, "*Quam dilecta*." The choristers were followed by some fifty clergymen and professors with the degree of D. D., among whom were Drs. DIX, WESTON, VAN DYCK, VINTON, BARNARD and HAIGHT. These wore the gown and surplice. Closing the procession came Bishops POTTER, of New-York; WILLIAMS, of Connecticut; ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey: CLARKSON, of Nebraska; RANDALL, Missionary Bishop of Colorado; HOPKINS, of Vermont, and COXE, of Western New-York.

The Bishop elect, accompanied by Dr. DIX, knelt at the entrance of the chancel. The reverend Pastors and Professors ranged themselves on either side of the chancel, the Bishops passing up between to the seats around the communion altar.

Rev. Dr. HIGBEE opened the services by officiating in morning prayer to the Psalter. The first and second lessons were read respectively by Drs. WESTON and VINTON, and the prayers following were intoned by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT.

The choir sang the Venite of Tallis with fine effect, the entire orchestral force of Trinity Church and Chapel being engaged therein. This chant was followed by the reading of the psalms appropriate to the day, and those by the singing of the Te Deum and the Jubilate, and following the communion service, the anthem of HANDEL solo, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of Peace and bring glad tidings of good things;" chorus, "Their sound is gone out into all lands."

The solo was given with much sweetness by one of the choir boys.

After the completion of the communion service, Bishop POTTER ascended the pulpit and preached an earnest, eloquent sermon, taking his text from the Sermon on the Mount, the fifth chapter of Matthew: "Y are the light of the earth. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid." As in the old paintings, he said, of the Nativity, all the light which illuminates the stable emanates from the glory of the infant Saviour. So it is with the Church of Christ; from it comes the light illumining the world, as it is the embodied representative of the Saviour among his people.

Following this application of the text the learned Bishop proceeded to expound the sacred character and the responsibility of the pastor's duty. He is to reflect the image of his adorable Redeemer; he is to be a pesonificator of truth and holiness, he is to be a broad light—a beacon to his fellow men. By the truth which he openly confesses, by his avowed reverence for the mystery of the unseen, by all that he does in the sacredness of his character, he does the work of his holy mission. The preacher then went on to review the early history of Christianity, and the wonderful influence of the holy men and women who gave up their lives to the duties of teaching and preaching the new Gospel, and whose light had shown the way of salvation to the benighted millions.

"Right Reverend Fathers and Brothers," continued the preacher, "what think ye, we who are watchmen on the walls of Zion? Can we hope that we are in any degree responsible for the light that we shed? Are we in any degree worthy to tread in the steps of that great Apostle, whose feast we solemnize to-day? Are there in our discourses no idle fancies, no ambitious discussion tending to shut out the true light of the Gospel? Are we impartial, as we ought to be, in all things? Are your zealous, far-reaching labors of a kind to add to the brilliancy of that light illuminating the Church set upon a hill, that it may be seen afar off? You, also, members of this congregation, Christian people, you, too, are the lights of the world; you carry the light of a peaceful spirit into the ways of business, into the bosoms of many families if you are the true children of the Church, received into it by holy baptism."

The Bishop then referred to the position of the Episcopal Church in the United States, saying that her position was a difficult one. She occupied a middle place between Romanism on the one hand and Sectarianism on the other. Between two extremes she was the mean. She followed the worship as she held the doctrines of the familiar Christians. The reverend Prelate then took up in detail the questions now agitating the Church here and in England, characterizing the movement as one of injudicious opposition of certain reforms by some, and of overzealousness in that direction by others. What he had to say to both of these was to be moderate and not lose sight of the true principles of the faith as expressed in their mode of worship by their action.

Approaching the close of the sermon he turned and addressed Dr. NEELY, who still knelt beside Dr. DIX at the entrance of the chancel:

"Beloved Brother, when I speak of earnest work in the church of God, I know I speak to your heart. The people of this congregation, as does every flock to whom you have ministered, bear testimony to your untiring faithfulness, to your piety and to your zeal. We now say to you, Come up higher! You succeed an amiable Christian Bishop; may your career prove as worthy as his. You have the confidence and the sympathies of all who know you. You will be at the extreme end of the semi-circle of chief pastors. It will be of touching interest to you to watch how one after another will drop from out that circle as you move toward its centre. God help you through all that time. Good Christian, God shield you from all misrepresentation and calumny. God preserve you to the church, an humble instrument for its good and the glory of your God."

After this discourse, the consecration of the new Prelate took place. The Bishop elect advanced up the chancel to the communion table. He was then vested in his rochet by Drs. VINTON and BURGESS, after which he was presented to the Right Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, to whom his testimonials from the House of Bishops, as the chosen Prelate of Maine, were read by Bishop WILLIAMS. The new Prelate then made the usual promise of conformity to the doctrines and worship of the Church, after which Bishop WILLIAMS offered the prayers which follow. Dr. DIX continued the services by intoning the Litany. The usual questions were then put to the Bishop elect by the presiding Bishop, and after the responses he was vested in the rest of the Episcopal habit. The assembled Prelates then laid their hands upon him, while Bishop HOPKINS pronounced the address:

Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands; In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that those stir up the grace of God, which is given thee by the imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love and soberness.

The presiding Bishop here delivered a Bible to the new Prelate, who was received by his Right Reverend Brethren in the chancel.

Bishop HOPKINS then officiated in the closing prayer of the consecration, after weich the Communion service took place, the presiding Bishop consecrating the elements.

The services, which occupied over five hours, closed with the Benediction, pronounced by Bishop HOPKINS.

Annual Report of the Prison Association of New-York.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association held its stated monthly meeting at No. 38 Bible House, on Wednesday last, Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., in the chair.

Rev. Dr. WINES, Corresponding Secretary, submitted the annual report, which was adopted for presentation to the Legislature. The following is an abstract of the document.

The Association employs a General Agent—Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL—who, in aid of the Standing Committees on Detensions and Discharged Convicts, devotes his labors unremittingly to those objects. During the past year, he has visited 1,100 in the prisons of New-York and Brooklyn; carefully examined 953 complaints, of which 303 were withdrawn on his recommendation; procured the discharge from custody of 2?? prisoners; aided with board, railroad tickets, tools or money, 1,407 liberated prisoners; provided with situations 175 discharged convicts, and supplied 193 with necessary clothing.

The general results of twenty-two years' labor may be summed up as follows: 78,664 persons visited in prison; 22,881 complaints examined; 6,2?? complaints withdrawn; 6,970 prisoners discharged from custody; 12,881 released prisoners aided with board, clothing, tools or money; 3,677 discharged convicts provided with situations: giving a grand total of 136,108 cases in which relief—moral, material or both—has been extended to prisoners, either during their confinement or after their liberation.

By the laws of New-York, prisoners by diligence and good conduct can earn a diminution of their sentences. But there are about 500 United States convicts confined in the prisons of our State, to whom the commutation law, as it is called, is not applicable. However exemplary their behavior and industry they derive no benefit from it. This has been found to be a source of much dissatisfaction and complaint on their part. In view of these facts, the Prison Association submitted a memorial to the President of the United States, praying him to extend the same indulgence to the United States prisoners as are granted to persons imprisoned under State laws. To this request he promptly acceded, and issued an order to that effect. The Association also prepared a bill, providing that United States convicts confined in the prisons of any of the States which have commutation laws shall have the same reduction of sentence for good conduct, which is allowed to prisoners convicted in the Courts of said States. This bill has been presented in the Senate of the United States, and there is reason to think that it will be enacted into a law during the present session of Congress.

Reports have been received from the local Committees of only twelve counties. They are doing a good work in the prisons of their respective counties, and their reports are exceedingly interesting.

The most important labor of the Association during the year covered by this report is that undertaken in pursuance of a concurrent resolution, passed by the Legislature at its last session, authorizing a Commission to call former as well as present prison officers before them and examine them under oath on all matters relating to the administration and discipline of our prisons. A large number of witnesses were examined. While other points were not omitted, the bulk of the testimony relates to the influence of party politics and the contract system of convict labor.

The State Prisons and Penitentiaries have been visited by a competent committee. They were found in much the same condition as on former inspections, with one material exception: the contract system has been abolished in Clinton Prison, with surprising financial results in favor of the management of the prison labor by the prison authorities. Instead of being a drain upon the public treasury, as heretofore, to the amount of $50,000 or more a year, that prison has actually become a source of revenue to the State, the income having exceeded the expenditures by nearly $3,000 within the very first year of the introduction of the new plan. A still more remarkable fact is, that with considerably less than half the average number of prisoners, the earnings of Clinton have exceeded those of Sing Sing by about $70,000.

Extensive and important improvements have been made within the last year in the penitentiaries of the Counties of Erie, Onondaga and Albany, which are highly creditable to the authorities having charge of those institutions.

Singular Accident—A Boy Killed by the Fall of Plaster—Inquest by Coroner Gamble—The Owner of the Building Censured.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at No. 907 Broadway, on the body of WM. H. CARMAN, aged 13 years, whose death was the result of injuries received under very singular circumstances. It appeared from the evidence in the case that the deceased and his father were asleep together on Tuesday night, in Room No. 5, on the second floor of the premises above named. The floor immediately above was occupied by a club of young students, and on the night in question the club held a regular meeting, when a series of dances were engaged in. The vibration of the floor was so great as to shake the entire building—an old and ill-constructed one—almost to the foundation. In the midst of the programme of dancing a large piece of the second-floor plaster fell from the ceiling, striking young CARMAN and his father. The boy seemed in great pain and Mr. CARMAN summoned a physician, who found that some of the internal organs of deceased were ruptured. He lingered in great agony until Thursday when death ensued. Mr. RICHARD TEMPLEMAN, who occupies the premises, testified that they were owned by Mr. PETER GILSEY, of No. 171 Broadway, and states that plaster had fallen in three other rooms; the beams are twenty-three inches apart instead of nine, as prescribed by law. A person walking across the floor of one of the upper stories would shake the entire building. A gentleman was drinking wine on the first floor, and when the plaster fell it knocked the glass from his hand. JOHN SOLES, a house carpenter, testified to having examined the premises; had found the beams 10 inches by 3, and 20 inches apart, the usual size of beams was 16 inches in width and about 10 inches apart; in his opinion the building was too slight for the business carried on in it. Deputy Coroner JOSEPH G. SHAW made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the youth, and announced that death had been caused by rupture of the intestines. When the case was given to the Jury, they found the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death from injuries by rupture of the intestines caused by the fall of plaster from the ceiling of Room No. 5, of No. 907 Broadway, and we think the owner of the building, Mr. PETER GILSEY, is censurable for the slight and unsafe manner in which the building is built."

Discomfort and Danger of Foot-travel in the City.

The complaints from all quarters as to the condition of our streets at the present moment are very emphatic. Some of them come in the form of excited anathemas of the Street Commissioner; others in pitiful appeals for the poor dumb brutes, who are lashed and excoriated over ridges of ice and through almost impassable ruts in every street; others again in appeals for suffering womankind, who have to wade knee deep in slushy snow to effect a crossing; and all ask, "Cannot something be done to remedy the existing state of discomfort out of doors?" A great deal cannot be done, but, waiting the change of temperature, which will clear away the seam of filthy snow and the hidden clumps of ice, as dangerous as rocks at sea, something might be accomplished to lessen the evil and to decrease the danger. Every householder could at least pay some attention directly or indirectly to the footpath opposite his home. Inmates of tenement-houses could be compelled by the Police to do their share, and storekeepers theirs, day by day, and hour by hour, if necessary. The sidewalks are dangerous footing everywhere throughout the City. Where they are not slippery with ice, they are covered with loose snow, carried up on the feet of passengers from the street. This hides the vault covers and knobs of ice here and there upon which hundreds of people slip and fall, and by which no doubt many are injured daily. The streets are apparantly the insurmountable difficulty. The snow upon them cannot all be carted off, nor can all the irregularities be smoothed down, but it does seem reasonable to expect that even this evil might be lessened in some way, if only by scraping the streets and exposing the dangerous irregularities to be avoided. Certainly there is no good reason why every preparation should not be made to meet the coming thaw, by the opening of the gutters now generally sealed up. A strong force ought to be detailed to these duties. It is just at such a time as this that the value of our street cleaning contractor, in his vocation, is put to the test, and while it would be unfair to ask for impossibilities, or give blame for their non-performance, it is only just to cry out that everything within the abilities of contractor, police and citizen should be done to lessen the danger to human life now experienced on every footpath, and at every crossing.

The Steam Lighter Enterprise Explosion—Report of the Metropolitan Boiler Inspectors.

The following report was made yesterday to Capt. BOWEN G. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, by the Boiler Inspectors attached to his precinct, in relation to the condition of the boilers of the steam lighter *Enterprise*, which exploded in the North River on the evening of the 22d inst.:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1867.

Capt. B. G. Lord, Sanitary Commissioner:

Agreeable to your instructions, we this day visited the Pier foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, and made an examination of the boiler of the steam lighter *Enterprise*, which exploded on the 22d inst. at 7:30 P. M.

We found the boiler lying in an open lot, about 650 feet from the lighter. The lighter was sunk and entirely under water, rendering it impossible for us to ascertain the nature and extent of the damage done to the boat. The boiler is of the Dinsmore patent, about six feet diameter at top, eight feet at bottom and thirteen feet high, and is in a perfectly shattered condition, being ripped and torn in almost all parts. The Dinsmore boiler is of peculiar construction, having a great quantity of fire surface and very little water surface, thereby generating steam very rapidly. From the information we were enabled to obtain, and the evidence in the appearance of the boiler, there is no doubt in our minds as to the cause of the explosion. The bottom part of the fire box, as well as the rivet heads, show every evidence of having been very hot; and from the fact of the upper tube sheet not having the same appearance there is no doubt but the water had raised entirely from the bottom of the boiler while the engine was working, and, when the engineer stopped the engine, settled again, and coming in contact with the overheated iron, caused the explosion. From all indications, the portion that first gave way was the inside of the fire-box, within three inches of the bottom of the boiler, where the iron is very much burned and not over one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, (being much worn and wasted away,) while the other portions of the boiler are quite five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. There were on board the boat nine persons, none of whom are seriously injured except the engineer, who is badly scalded about the face, and a so cut severely in several parts of the head, by being thrown a distance of about 100 feet on the ice in the river. There can be no doubt about the boiler giving way on the bottom part, from the fact of its having risen bodily out of the boat, ascended about 150 or 200 feet in the air, and landed about 650 feet from the starting point. From the appearance of the ground, the position of the boiler, and the distance it is from where it first struck, the boiler must have performed two perfect evolutions after first striking the ground.

(Signed) JOSEPH B. COFFEE, JR.
SAMUEL CRAWFORD.

Felonious Assault at a Riding-school—Ante-mortem Statement of the Wounded Man.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday morning visited No. [illegible] Stanton-street and took the *ante-mortem* statement of ASA BEY, a native of Turkey, who had been severely injured in the head during an affray on Thursday night at DICKEL's Riding Academy, in Fifth-avenue near Fortieth-street. The wounded man, having been sworn, made the following statement:

"Last evening at 6:30 o'clock I was in the office of DICKEL's Riding School, corner of Thirty-ninth-streeth and Fifth-avenue, with the book-keeper and watchman; I was waiting to give two gentlemen lessons in riding; I went to the door to close it, and was about returning when Mr. CHARLES WILLMANN struck me in the back with some instrument; I went outside to have satisfaction and took a club with me; LOUIS BRANDT was with Mr. WILLMANN; the former held me fast while the latter struck me on the head with some instrument, cutting me badly; I fell and they ran away; somebody assisted me into into the office; I had business transactions with WILLMANN before that, but we had no quarrel."

Mr. BEY is not considered to be in a dangerous condition. Both WILLMANN and BRANDT have been arrested by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, and they are held to await the result of Mr. BEY's injuries. They are both Germans, the former being a saddler and the other a surgeon.

The O'Byrne Swindling Case.

The announcement in yesterday's newspapers that a man named FELIX O'BYRNE had been arraigned upon charges of swindling, and that his examination would continue at 3 o'clock, drew together at the Jefferson Market Police Court a large number of interested parties, who recounted, informally, to the Magistrate the story of the deceptive practices of the accused on them. To one it was said he had represented himself as the Colonel commanding at Governor's Island; to another that he was Commander of the Forts in the Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.; to still another, that he was a Government agent, &c., and by this means swindled them out of petty sums of money. All joined in a hearty, sweeping condemnation of the alleged swindler, and prayed all sorts of uncomfortable punishments for him. At the hour set for the examination counsel asked for an adjournment until Monday next, which was granted.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

TOOK TOO MUCH WHISKY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer GARLAND, of the Sixth Precinct, detected two young men, named HENRY WILLIS and MARCUS G. WELLS, coming from the premises No. 82 Duane-street, occupied by FRANCIS B. O'DONNELL. He arrested both men, and found them in possession of two bottles of whisky and a quantity of cigars which they had stolen. On examination it was ascertained that the burglars had effected an entrance to the premises by breaking open the rear basement door. The prisoners were subsequently arraigned before the Court and fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

A young man named WILLIAM C. BRANDON was yesterday arrested, charged with a breach of trust said to have been perpetrated by him upon Messrs. PAIGE & JUDD, diamond dealers, at No. 609 Broadway. Mr. FITZROY PAIGE swears that he delivered a gold watch to the accused in October last, which he was to carry to a jeweler for exchange, and that he has never made return of the same or its equivalent. The accused was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

A DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.

Mr. EDMUND T. WADE, a broker, at No. 91 Wall-street, yesterday caused the arrest of two boys, named JAMES DWYER and JOHN CAREY, together with a man named MARTIN COUGHLIN, who are charged with complicity in the theft of a $100 United States Bond. It is alleged that DWYER, who was in Mr. WADE's employ, stole the bond on the 12th inst. and gave it to the boy CAREY, who borrowed $5 upon it from the third party, COUGHLIN. The trio were committed for examination in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A FORGED MONEY ORDER.

A lad named HENRY GOODMAN was yesterday arrested for presenting a forged money order for $36 to Mr. SAM'L POLLOK, of No. 170 Delancey-street. The order purported to have been drawn by OSCAR HOGAN, of No. 81 Suffolk-street, who subsequently pronounced it to be a forgery. Goodman was held to answer the charge.

THEFT OF A POCKET-BOOK.

JACOB LEUTZ admitted when brought before the magistrate yesterday, that he stole a pocket-book containing $32 from the pocket of Mr. JOHN RENNER, of No. 21 Greenwich avenue. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—Last evening the Peithologian Society, another of the foster children of Columbia College, held its sixty-first anniversary celebration at the French Theatre. As is customary at these anniversaries, the friends of the young gentlemen, especially among the fair sex, being legion, the house was filled to overflowing. The exercises began with the overture "Zampa," of HEROLD, followed by a galop of Columbia College airs. Prayer was said by Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, followed by the President's address, and, alternately with musical selections, the orations of the evening. The subjects treated by the young orators were: "Suffrage," by J. P. SWAIN, Jr.; "Popular Clamor," by GEORGE G. DE WITT, Jr.; "New-Year's Day," by J. A. BRENNEIMER; "American Flag," by H. A. W. BARCLAY; an Oration, by WALTER E. COLTON; "The Belles," by GEORGE L. PEABODY; "School of Mines," Oration, by W. S. DUVAL; "Wooing of Robert Spriggins," by L. GREENWOOD, A. M., and "A Mighty Maze," by N. E. CORNWALL, A. M.

SUICIDE.—The Seventeenth Precinct Police were informed early yesterday morning that the dead body of an unknown man had been discovered suspended by a rope in the basement of No. 27 First-street. Capt. MOUNT directed the remains, from which life had evidently been extinct for some hours, to be removed to the Morgue. The body was discovered by a boy, who informed the owner of the premises, Mr. EDWARD DOWLING. The deceased was in a bent posture, with his toes just touching the ground. The occupants of the first floor had heard a noise in the cellar during the night, but they took no notice of it, as there were several tenants having access to the cellar for wood and coal. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner WILDEY. The deceased was evidently a German and about 35 years of age. A full description of his person will be found in our column of deaths.

BOND ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—A few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. HEYMAN SAMER, of No. 11 Murray-street, went to the banking-office of THOMPSON BROS., at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street, and purchased $2,000 worth of United States Five-twenty Coupon Bonds, and started up Broadway to his place of business. While passing the corner of Fulton-street Mr. SAMER, who had but recently recovered from illness, felt faint, and was about falling, when he was supported by some bystanders. When he recovered from the sudden attack, Mr. SAMER discovered that the bonds had been abstracted from his overcoat pocket, by some one of the persons who had been so eager to help him. Information of the robbery was lodged with the Detectives at Police Headquarters, but Mr. SAMER could, of course, give no description of the thief.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath-school attached to the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry streets, held its second anniversary last evening. The programme of the occasion was quite lengthy, consisting principally of choruses by the children, which were sung very creditably. Addresses were delivered by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. F. FARMER, and other ministerial gentlemen who were present. We understand that this school is in an exceedingly prosperous condition, having increased its membership very largely within the past year.

SKATING.—To-day there will be good skating opportunities at Jerome Park Lake. The ice there is in excellent condition, having been cleared of snow preparatory to a revival of the sport to-day. The regular train from Twenty-sixth-street, at 11 o'clock, will leave passengers at the skating pond. Returning, passengers can take the 5:15 train. Sleighing is good all the way out. The thaw, if we have a thaw at all, is so mild that the firm surface of the ice is nowhere injured yet, so that good skating is to be found at Central Park and on all the private ponds.

GIFT TO THE SCHOOL OF MINES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Mr. CHARLES T. CROMWELL, of this City, has just presented to the School of Mines of Columbia College $1,000, to provide for even two annual prizes—gold medals—one for the best scholarship and highest attainment in quantitative analysis, in the third year of the course for regular students; the other for the highest attainment in the important art of drawing, in the third year of the course for regular students.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—A very interesting series of tableaux, representing the *Pilgrim's Progress* as described by BUNYAN, is now on exhibition at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. There are sixty scenes, each thirty feet in width, the figures being life-size. In regard to the artistic merits of the pictures it is only necessary to say that CHURCH, CROPSEY, DARLEY, HUNTINGTON, DALLAS, KYLE and PAUL DUGGAN have been engaged in their production.

COLORADO.—A meeting of residents and those interested in Colorado will be held at the St. Nicholas

Hotel, at 7:30 o'clock this evening, to hear the report of Mr. George W. Maynard, the Commissioner for Colorado to the Paris Exposition, and to take action in reference to the representation of the Territory in the Exposition.

M. Favarger's Classes.—M. Favarger has obtained the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, for the accommodation of classes desirous of learning his method of teaching French.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. The essay of the evening will be read by Elihu Root, Esq., on "Christianized Ambition."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Minor Items.—Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, President of the Union Ferry Company, has been confined to his house in consequence of illness, for some weeks. He was in a convalescent state yesterday....The sum of $50,000 and upward has recently been raised for the purpose of providing additions to the library of the Long Island Historical Society....The Committee on heating the new Court-house held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and took considerable evidence in relation to the matter. They will report at the next meeting on the 2d of February....A boy named Wm. Phelan, fell overboard at the Fulton Ferry yesterday and was nearly drowned. He was rescued in an exhausted condition and taken to his home in Steward-street....The woman found dead in her room at No. 510 Columbia-street, on Thursday evening, named Mary Kohnenkamp, died of consumption. She had been suffering with the disease for a long time....A burglar entered the house of Mr. Samuel Cutler, No. 141 Front-street, on Thursday, and succeeded in stealing a pistol worth $10, with which he escaped....A small whisky distillery, No. 26 Cumberland-street, owned by Hugh Mulraney, was seized yesterday for manufacturing liquor without license. He was held for examination.

The Excise Law in Brooklyn.—The proprietors of dining and oyster saloons who sell liquor during the week, under license, have been notified by the Police authorities that they will hereafter be compelled to close their places of business on Sunday. The following persons, arrested for violating the Excise Law, were brought before the Justices yesterday: Augustus Murrel, for opening his lager-beer saloon before sunrise, was fined $30 by Justice Cornwell. John Warner, who keeps a saloon in Atlantic-street, was taken into custody yesterday morning for not displaying his certificate of license in a conspicuous place. The examination in his case was adjourned. John Andreas, saloon proprietor in Court-street, was arrested for keeping his place of business open after 12 o'clock on Thursday night. The examination was postponed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sending a Threatening Letter.—On the 3d of November last, a youth named Jesse Gladding, 17 years of age, was arrested and committed to the County Jail to await trial on a charge of stealing a gold watch and wearing apparel, valued at $150—belonging to boarders at the house of Mrs. Shriner, No. 329 Grove-street, Jersey City. The principal witness against the accused was a servant girl in Mrs. Shriner's employ, who a few days since received a letter from the prisoner, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:

Hudson County Jail, Cell No. 3, }
Hudson City, N. J., Jan. 16, 1867. }

Friend Sally: as i had an opportunity i thought i would improve it by writing to you to let you know that i have got some very important business with you and would like for you to see me if you will please. Come up there and see me friday i will tell you something to your advantage and if you Cant Come wrste and let me know and if you dont want to do that for me i will do one thing that is look out for yourself if they send me to Trenton for that house will be burnt or robbed and i dont want the women to suffer for what the men does. Sally i was drunk when i done i had been drugged and did not know what i did but when you Come up firday i will tell you all about it then i will Close now hoping that these few lines will find you as well as they leave me i remain your friend.

George Jones.
or
Jesse Gladding."

Gladding has been indicted by the Grand Jury, now in session, and was arraigned during the fore part of the week, and since that time a burglarious attempt was made upon Mrs. Shriner's house, as is supposed for the purpose of intimidating the witnesses from appearing on the trial. The letter was yesterday morning handed over to Chief of Police, McManus, and it will probably be used in evidence against Gladding.

Presentment by the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County came into Court yesterday afternoon with a batch of thirteen indictments. They also made a presentment against Peter N. Horsley, Justice of the Peace for the Sixth Ward of Jersey City. It is alleged that Mr. Horsley induced a man to make an affidavit to a paper of the contents of which he was unaware, and for which he was arrested and thrown into prison for perjury. The State Legislature have also taken action in reference to the impeachment of Mr. Horsley.

Dishonest Practices.—A girl named Ellen Lyon, who had been employed as a domestic in the family of E. B. Bailey, No. 115 Warren-street, Jersey City, but two days, was taken before Recorder Martindale yesterday morning for stealing a watch and chain worth $100. The property was recovered. Committed for trial....James S. Pierson was caught in the act of stealing a pair of boots from in front of Murphy's shoe-store yesterday morning, and was committed for examination.

A Man on Fire.—A painful accident occurred to a man named Luke Welch, residing at No. 108 Greene-street, Jersey City, on Thursday night. Mr. Welch is confined to the house with inflammatory rheumatism, and while engaged rubbing his leg with benzine it caught fire from too close proximity to the lamp, and his leg, from the knee to the foot, and his right hand were burned in a very severe manner. Police Surgeon Watson was called in and attended the injured man.

Fell from the Yard-arm.—A sailor named John Skinner, belonging to the Cunard steamer *Cuba*, fell from the yard-arm of the ship yesterday, and fractured his skull. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, but cannot recover.

Killed by Alcohol.—In the case of the German, Wm. Paulsen, who was found dead at No. 48 Garden-street, Hoboken, the Jury rendered a verdict that death was caused from the immediate effects of alcohol or other strong drink.

A Legislative Inundation.—The members of the New-Jersey Legislature will visit Jersey City on the 7th of February, for the purpose of "examining the proposed site of the Wet Basin."

Resigned.—Mr. John W. Pangborn, President of the Hudson River Police Commissioners, has resigned the office of Commissioner.

LAW REPORTS.

Insurance—Evidence—Is the Interest of a Trustee Insurable for His Individual Benefit?—The Risk and the Interest of the Insured—Pleadings and Proofs—Variance.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Granville M. Chase.—In January, 1858, Sewall C. Chase and William Chase, in accordance with a previous vote of the Union Congregational Parish, of Portland, Me., conveyed by deed of warranty to William Chase and four others a lot of land, with the buildings thereon, in trust for the Union Congregational Church and Parish. The grantees accepted the trust. Upon the lot of land stood the Union Church, and on Nov. 25, 1859, insurance was effected, and several policies issued upon that church, describing it as the Union Congregational brick and slated Church. Some of these policies run to the Union Congregational Church, but the one now before the Courts, issued by the plaintiff in error, whose Company is located at Lowell, Mass., was taken out in the name of Wm. Chase, one of the trustees, and was worded thus: "The Howard Fire Insurance Company insure William Chase against loss or damage by fire to the amount of $5,000, on the Union Congregational brick and slated Church," &c. This policy was renewed from time to time, and the premiums paid. Upon the destruction of the church the necessary proofs were furnished, of the sufficiency of which no question is made. The Company then declined to pay on the ground that Chase never had an insurable interest, and that they never made any valid contract with him.

Suit was then brought, the plaintiff setting forth in his complaint that on the day of the fire he "was the owner and possessor, in trust, of the Union Church," &c.

Upon the trial the Court was requested to charge the Jury that as the declaration was of the *entire* interest of plaintiff, while the proof was that he was only one of five trustees, the variance was fatal, and the plaintiff could not recover; also that if Chase had no other interest than as trustee, and insured the property in terms for his individual benefit, he could not recover.

The Court refused so to charge and the then defendants excepted. The verdict was for the plaintiff, and appeal was taken from the judgment entered thereon to this Court, the plaintiffs in error contending that the variance was fatal, and that the interest of the trustee was not insurable for his individual benefit. The plaintiff below had no other interest than as trustee, and regarding the insurance as "for the parish," he was limited by the proof of his interest as Trustee—one-fifth. The proof showed that Chase had no other interest than as trustee, while he in fact insured the property for his individual benefit, and not "for the parish." Such insurance is void, either with or without notice to the insurers, because insurance is simply a contract of indemnity, and the insured had no general interest for the loss of which he could be indemnified, and if without notice to insurers it was a fraud upon them; one of the first elements entering into the question of risk is the interest of the insured to protect the property. If he has no pecuniary interest in the trust property, as in case of a mortgage, it is for his benefit that a loss should occur. Such insurance is also void, whether with or without notice to the insurers, because against public policy, tending to create an interest in the destruction of property, and adverse to the interest of the *cestui que trust*.

The defendant in error maintains that the ruling of the Court below, as stated above, was correct. Fessenden and Butler for plaintiff in error, John Rand opposed.

Charter Party—Demurrage—Lien on Cargo for Unloading it.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.
Before Justice Benedict.

John Arnold vs. 117 Cords of Wood.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Mary E. Taber* against the cargo of the vessel to enforce a lien upon it for charter money and demurrage, and for money paid for carting and piling the wood on its discharge. The libel claimed $702 for charter money, $421 50 for ten days' demurrage, and $72 25 for the disbursements. The charterer admitted that the charter money was due and that the libelant was entitled to some days' demurrage, and under the order of the Court paid the amount of $772, and the suit proceeded as to the rest of the claim.

The vessel was chartered to go to Holmes' Landing, in Maryland, and bring a load of wood to New-York. It appeared on the trial that the number of lay days occupied in loading at Holmes' Landing had been there agreed upon between the parties, being four more than were allowed by the charter.

It also appeared by the evidence that after the vessel arrived in New-York word was sent to her to go to the foot of Canal-street, but she was aground and could not go till the tide rose.

The respondent claimed, that by this delay she lost her berth at the dock, and was delayed two days in discharging her deck load. Her master was then notified to go to Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn. The charterer offered to get the master a tug, but the master undertook to get one himself. He was detained a day or two in getting to the place by the weather. The charterer had men and carts there to take the wood on the day when he was first to be there, but not when he actually arrived. After his arrival, he, without any further notice to the charterer, put the wood out on the dock, incurring in that work for carting and piling the disbursements claimed.

Held by the Court—That the delay of one day occasioned by the vessel's being aground, must be borne by the libelant.

That on the evidence the vessel did get a berth at at Canal-street, and the delay there was occasioned by the dock being full of wood, which had to be moved, and which did not come from any vessel which arrived after he had notice to proceed there. That the burden of excusing this delay was upon the claimant, and on the evidence the claimant is liable for that delay.

That the delay in getting to Clinton-avenue, on account of the weather, was not caused by any "default on the part of the charterer," and, under the provisions of the charter, neither that portion of the detention, nor the detention of Sundays, can be charged to him.

Sprague vs. West. Abbott.
Towle vs. Kettell. 5 Cush., 18.

That the libelant is accordingly entitled to three days' demurrage at New-York, in addition to the four agreed upon at Holmes' Landing.

That the non-receipt of the wood at Clinton-avenue was simply a case of delay, for which the charter provided demurrage.

That before the master could cast upon the charterer the additional expense of carting away and cording the wood, it was incumbent on him to give the charterer notice of his intention to do so, which he did not do. (The *Stephen Crowell*, Betts, J., 1859, Blossom vs. Smith, Nelson, J., 1856.)

That the claim for these extra disbursements must be rejected, not being shown to have resulted in any benefit to the claimant, and which arose from the master's taking upon himself a labor not cast upon him by the contract, nor necessary to enable him to reap the full benefit of his charter.

That a claim for similar services was held by Judge Betts not to be recoverable in Admiralty. (Gaughran vs. 151 tons of coal. See also, the *Amaranth*, Hall, J., 1859.)

Decree, therefore, for libelant for the freight and seven days demurrage, with a reference, unless the parties agree on the amount.

For libelant, Gen. Crooke; for claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict.

WAGES.

C. K. Porter vs. The Steamship Circassian.—In this case, which was for wages earned on board the steamship, and for a breach of contract by the vessel in discharging some of the libelants, the Commissioner to whom it was referred to take proof of the facts, filed his report, upon which the Court gave a decree that the libelants recover against the vessel the amount of their wages earned, and that those who were discharged recover one month's wages and their board, at $1 for seamen and $1 50 a day for officers.

Alleged Forgery of Soldiers' Claims.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

Frederick Gascetti, an Italian, was brought before the Commissioner yesterday charged with having personated Jacques Rollinger, and forging that name to certain papers necessary to obtain a pension, and also with having caused the claim to be prosecuted. The accused admitted his guilt, and observed that he had been very foolish. He said that if he had not been arrested he would have sailed for Europe on Monday. He was committed to answer in default of $3,000 bail.

Business in the Courts Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 25.
Before Justice Peckham.

The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court, Part II., yesterday: Alice Mary Wood vs. Charles Dillon; tried by the Court without a Jury; judgment for the plaintiff for $486 24. Wm. Murphy vs. George K. Chase; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $223 06. E. R. Wilber et al. vs. The Western Union Petroleum Company; inquest by the Court; judgment for the plaintiffs for $215 68. John Dillon vs. Brae Keeler et al.; complaint dismissed. E. S. Jaffray et al. vs. Moses Strauss; tried by the Court and Jury; verdict for plaintiffs for $165 39. George H. Low vs. Stephen B. Storey; tried by the Court and decision reserved. Ottoman Bach et al. vs. T. Foote et al.; tried by the Court without a Jury; decision reserved. Edmund H. Hassell et al. vs. Wm. Salem, impleaded, &c.; inquest by the Court; judgment rendered for the plaintiffs for the sum of $538 33. George Bliss vs. Moses Strauss; inquest by the Court; judgment for the plaintiff for $175 96. Gabriel Mayer vs. Emil Lippman; inquest by the Court; judgment for the plaintiff for $127 87.

The action of Cortland R. Baker et al. vs. Justus R. Sacket et al. was brought on before the Court and a Jury, but was not concluded at the time of the adjournment of the Court. It will be resumed on Monday next.

The Archbishop Hughes Testimonial—The Legislative Stumbling-block in the Way of Common Council Appropriations.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II JAN. 25.
Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Benjamin F. Brady vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.—This was an action to recover the sum of $1,025, claimed to be due the plaintiff from the City of New-York, for room-rent, services, &c., as follows:

First—The sum of $650 for rent of a room and attendance therein during a free exhibition of the "Archbishop Hughes Memorial," said rent and service having been incurred by order of a Special Committee of the Common Council.

Second—The sum of $375 for "engraving, mounting and framing, resolutions complimentary from the Board of Councilmen to their retiring President, James Hayes, Esq."

Plaintiff exhibited, in proof of the legality of his claim, resolutions of the Common Council directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the amount of the above bills from the contingent fund; but he alleges the Comptroller, thus far, refused to do as directed, and the whole of the claim remains unpaid.

The defence set up the act of the Legislature prohibiting the Common Council to incur any expenditures, unless at the time they are incurred there be an existing appropriation that may be applied to their payment; and they claimed that, at the time of the passage of the resolutions of the Common Council the "contingent fund" was exhausted.

The Court held this to be a good defence, and plaintiff's counsel was allowed to withdraw a juror, and abandon the action in its present form.

John Hardy for plaintiff; D. J. Dean for the defence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.
By Justice Barnard.

Commercial Advertiser Association vs. Hall; motion granted. Chas. Bouton et al. vs. Chas. A. Denike et al.; motion denied. The Schenck Machine Company vs. Silas Wood; motion denied. Zenas D. Bassett vs. Elisha Baconet et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed. John Kain vs. Gideon L. Walker; motion granted on payment of $10 costs and disbursements. Samuel Y. Ross vs. Wm. R. Ross et al.; report confirmed and order granted. David Close & Co. vs. Wooster Sherman's Bank; motion denied. James Beamer vs. Rachel A. Livingston; motion granted. Louis J. Bowry vs. Boston Hazlett, &c.; motion granted. Gershom B. Smith vs. Thomas Kane et al.; motion denied and reference ordered to hear and determine. Harriet E. Christy vs. Paris G. Clark et al.; motion granted. Meyer Donnenberg vs. Malchi Blumenberg, &c.; judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered. John C. Fremont vs. Edward Learned et al; motion denied. Philip G. Weaver et al. vs. Jacob L. Bach et al.; motion denied. In the matter of the Receivership of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company; report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.
By Judge Monell.

Wm. N. McIntyre vs. Henry McLean et al.; motion granted so far as to authorize and direct the assignees of the judgment to acknowledge satisfaction therefor. Alex. L. Fairweather vs. J. Van Winkle Satterly; guardian *ad litem* appointed, and proceedings supplemental to execution stayed for twenty days, to enable defendant to move to vacate judgment. Theresa Lyons vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; motion granted, without costs. Dewitt C. Lawrence et al. vs. John Van Orden et al.; motion granted. John Meagher vs. Catherine Meagher; report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Alfred Berney vs. E. R. Bennett et al.; motion granted. In the matter of Abia B. Thorne vs. Henry Spaulding et al.; warrant of arrest discharged, with costs. Joseph Howard, Jr., vs. John M. Freeman et al.; motion staying proceedings granted on terms. Magdalen M. Brown vs. Calvin Witty; proceedings dismissed. Gerson Marks vs. Jacob Koenig; motion to open default granted on terms. John J. Griffing vs. Cromwell F. White; motion granted without costs. Joseph Howard, Jr., vs. John M. Freeman et al.; motion to compel defendant, Hedden, to bring in another sworn account before the Referee within 30 days, or attachment to issue, granted with $10 costs. Eugene Cumminshey vs. Daniel Salomon; interrogatories settled. Charles De Potigny vs. John McDonough, et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge McCunn.

Clinton Rice et al. vs. Leroy H. Spear; motion for extra allowance ($60) granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.
By Judge Brady.

Shumway vs. Kroning; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event, and with liberty to the defendant to renew motion on affidavits.

The Trial of Patrick Dwyer for the Murder of Patrick McCudden—Summing up of Counsel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge Russel.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer for the murder of Patrick McCudden, on the 6th of December, 1865, was continued yesterday.

Mr. John Graham, of counsel for the defence, occupied nearly three and a half hours in summing up the case for the prisoner. He argued that the deceased was a violent politician, and that the case was so interwoven with politics that it was almost impossible to view it otherwise than as a political conflict, in which one of the parties, and that the one making the assault, had fallen in the quarrel of his own making. He reviewed the character of McCudden, the deceased, and his companions Bevins and Dugan, calling them "suckers" and "spongers" about bar-rooms—men of that class, often met with, who look pitifully into the faces of persons who go into bar-rooms for the purpose of refreshing themselves with stimulants, and keep staring them out of countenance until they stare them out of drinks also. Such were the trio who went to the house of Lynch on the day of the shooting. They were men who received salaries from the public treasury, and rendered little or no equivalent in return. They were "chicken-livered" and "lily-livered" persons who were always ready to assail the unprotected and the unarmed. On a previous occasion McCudden had bitten the thumb off Dwyer, and he (the prisoner) had a right to expect that when they came into the house left in his care, McCudden, who was accompanied by the same men who had been with him him on the previous occasion would at least attempt to again inflict personal injury upon him. They knew in going there that Dwyer was armed, for they had proved that on the previous occasion referred to he had a pistol in his pocket, and it was not probable that they would enter the premises of a man thus armed, without being prepared for a conflict of a deadly nature. That McCudden was armed on the occasion there was no doubt, and to prevent this fact coming out, the prosecution had been cunning enough not to bring Thomas McGuire upon the stand. It was to be remembered that McGuire was the person who stripped McCudden of his clothes at the hospital, and that he must have known that McCudden had a pistol which he, McGuire put out of sight. In addition to this, McCudden in his dying declaration absolved Dwyer from all censure in the matter. The prosecution had failed to establish the fact that the death of McCudden had ensued directly from the shooting and not from neglect. They had also failed to prove that the three chambers of the pistol which had been fired contained balls, for only one of the shots was proved to have taken effect, while there was no proof that there was any vestige of a pistol shot in Lynch's house not previously to be found there. He then argued that the motives of the party of three who went into Lynch's house on the day of the shooting was murderous, and that Dwyer knew, or at least expected, that they had come there with evil intent, for he announced the fact to McCudden when he refused to serve him with a drink. McCudden gave further evidence of his murderous intent in going into the house, by striking Troy who was offering no offence; then when Dwyer admonished McCudden that he would resist any attempt to "make a muss" by presenting the pistol, McCudden, instead of retiring like an orderly person, made a further advance, even in the face of the pointed pistol. Even the first and the second explosions of the pistol failed to intimidate the desperate man. The order of events which transpired after the three desperadoes went into the bar-room, established beyond a doubt their evil intent in going there. Mr. Graham concluded his exhaustive argument in an eloquent appeal to the Jury to temper their love of justice with mercy, and to remember that an act of the kind committed by Dwyer, could not amount to more, in the extreme, than manslaughter in the third degree, as it was purely an act of self-defence.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, followed for the people in an able, eloquent and exhaustive speech, which occupied two hours in delivery. He began by repelling the insinuation of counsel for the defence, that politics had to do with the case; and, so far as he was concerned, he had simply to say that this, like any other case coming up for trial in that Court, had to be entertained on its merits and not on matters entirely extraneous to the charge against the prisoner; besides, should the District-Attorney refuse to try the case it would then be within the province of the Executive of the State to remove him from office. The counsel had labored with zeal, energy, eloquence and considerable sophistry to entangle the case with a great many matters utterly foreign to the charge against the prisoner. He reminded the Jury that while the prisoner, Dwyer, was present to incite their sympathy and to plead with them for mercy, McCudden, the man whose life he had taken, lay cold and moldering in the ground. They must therefore remember that McCudden was not in this case, and that his character was not on trial. The counsel for the defence had spoken of evidence offered; nothing was easier than to offer evidence even when it was known that it could not be accepted; it was perfectly safe to offer such evidence as counsel had offered, but they must recollect that no Court from the highest to the lowest—no tribunal in this country, nor in England, would sanction the introduction of evidence against the character of a person who was not on trial, especially when that person was reposing in the grave. He denied that Dwyer had proved such provocation as would justify his shooting the deceased, and in support of his argument cited the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Roger Lamb in which it was held that the conduct of his wife did not justify the subsequent act of Lamb. He next cited the case of Bernard Friery, in reference to the point of the character of deceased; Lazarus, the person killed was well known to have been a pugilist—a strong man, and it was also known that a feud existed between him and Friery, yet the question of Lazarus's character was not offered as a justification of the act of murder. As, however, this question of character had been brought up, it was pertinent to remind the Jury that among the witnesses produced for the defence one was the keeper of a house of prostitution in Crosby-street, another was a desperado, another the keeper of a cock-pit, and others equally without moral reputation, and this, too, out of their own mouths on the witness stand. Mr. Hutchings then defended McCudden's character and memory from the "unprofessional" assaults which had been made upon it by counsel for the defence, and said that so far as he was concerned he would refrain from attacking the character of the prisoner, deeming it his duty, and the whole of his duty, to deal with the case on its merits. McCudden was not in this case, Dwyer was. Dwyer had been assumed to be one whose previous character was beyond reproach; so also was Dr. Webster, the murderer of Dr. Parkman, in Boston. On his trial it had been proved that he was a distinguished and learned professor in Harvard College; then also Colt, of this City, had proved a previous good character, but it did not avail him in presence of the facts. Dwyer had malice toward the deceased, and malice was the first ingredient of murder. On the theory of the defence, by which they proved that Bevins and Dugan ran out of the bar-room, leaving McCudden alone with his adversary, he was left friendless and unarmed. The act was deliberate. Dwyer remembered how McCudden prevented him shooting him once before, and on this occasion exercised his memory, his judgment, and directed his action accordingly. He opens the closet, takes out the pistol, walks around the end of the counter, adjusts the trigger and points the pistol. Such a course was too deliberate to admit of the theory of self-defence, especially as during all this time McCudden did not show any arm. He then deprecated the doctrine of counsel for the defence, that insult justified immediate resentment on the part of the injured. Were such a doctrine carried out in practice there would be no peace—no safety. The editor who committed an imaginary libel upon the fame of a citizen would be shot down in his sanctum, and imagined offenders would be cut down on the streets without opportunity for explanation or defence. Such a monstrous doctrine would bring society into a condition of chaos. The code of the State must be respected and obeyed, and the man who deemed himself injured must assert his manhood by the moral and and actual strength of his position by proper evidence under the protection of those safeguards which the laws of our modern civilization had thrown around the citizen. In the matter of self-defence he would cite a case very much to the point, being almost alike to the one on trial, that of the State vs. William Smith, 3 North Carolina Reports, page 117, "where one goes to the house of another in a peaceable manner, without offering or threatening violence to his person or dwelling, and upon being ordered off and not going off immediately is killed by the owner of the premises, the slayer is guilty of murder, although it be proved that he had previously forbidden the deceased from coming on his premises." In that case the Supreme Court, after reviewing the action of the Court below and the testimony in the case, said: "On the contrary, the evidence establishes a killing without provocation at the time, upon a formed design and ancient grudge, indicated by express threats, and three repeated attempts to shoot an unarmed and unresisting man. It is a case of express malice, proved by direct evidence." Mr. Hutchings claimed that the same ruling would apply to the case of Dwyer, the prisoner on trial for the murder of McCudden. He said it would be remembered that the prisoner had followed his victim up after firing his pistol twice; now even had he been acting in self-defence, it was his duty to desist when he found that McCudden was left alone and unarmed. On this point he cited the opinion of the Court of Appeals in this State in the case of The People vs. Henry Shorter, a negro who was tried for the murder of Stephen C. Brush, at the Erie County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in November, 1848, namely: "After a conflict has commenced he must quit it, if he can do so in safety, before he kills his adversary; and I hardly need add that if his adversary try to escape, (as McCudden did,) he must not pursue (as Dwyer did) and give him fatal blows with a deadly weapon." The Jury must remember that the Patrick Dwyer which sat before them there was not the Patrick Dwyer behind the bar—the autocrat of Mr. Lynch's bar-room. Now he pleaded for mercy at their hands, then he denied it to McCudden. So far as the appeal made to their sympathies for the wife who, as was her duty, sat by the prisoner's side, they should not forget that Dwyer's deliberate conduct deprived that poor weeping father (pointing to McCudden's father,) of his only support. They must remember that they (the jurors,) were the embodiment of Dwyer's country-men appointed to decide upon the facts under the law as to the guilt or the innocence of the prisoner. To them was committed the important and lofty trust of vindicating the law, and thereby giving the community some guarantee of the safety of human life and the preservation of the peaceful forms of society.

During the delivery of the speeches of counsel the Court was crowded with a profoundly attentive audience, among whom were His Honor Mayor Hoffman, Sheriff Kelly, Justice Dowling, and a host of the members of the bar.

The prisoner was committed to prison till to-morrow, and the Judge reserved his charge to the Jury till to-day, when it is expected the case will be concluded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 25, 1867.

15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¾
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¾
5,000	do	107
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105⅛
70,000	do	105⅛
80,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅛
1,000	do	104⅛
25,000	do	104
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99⅛
10,000	do	99⅝
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	104
3,500	do....3d Ser.	104
8,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105⅛
20,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	61
10,000	Tenn. 6s, N	60½
31,000	do	60
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	90
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24⅛
40,000	do	24¼
20,000	do	24⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	101
5,000	Tol.&Wab.2d M.	76
3,000	C.&N.W. Con'd Conv. Bs....c	80
5,000	Chi.&Alt. 1st M	99
20	Bk. of Commerce	111
20	Metropolitan B'k	123
20	Bk. State of N.Y.	105⅛
10	Union Trust Co.	106
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	140
100	do	139
100	Cum. Coal. Pr....c	33
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅛
100	do	43
600	do	42⅛
100	do	42⅝
200	do	43
400	do......2d call	43¾
15	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	96
250	do	95
100	Quicksilver	36
600	Mar. Min. Co.	10
200	Mariposa Pref.	20
50	At. M. S. S. Co.	97½
100	do.......c	98
500	do.......c	97
50	Adams Ex. Co.	67
100	Canton Co.	43
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	153¾
1000	do	154
20	do	155
20	do	156
400	do.....2d call	154
500	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99⅛
50,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s. First Ser.	104
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	61⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	61
10	Fourth National	102
50	Adams Ex. Co	66
100	West. U. Tel.	44
100	do	43⅞
300	do	43½
200	Quick. Min. Co.	37
200	Cleve. & Pitts	80½

1800	N. Y. Cen.	99
1000	do.......c	98⅞
3000	do	98⅞
100	do.......b10	99
500	Erie R.	58
1200	do	57⅞
2280	do	57⅞
100	do	57⅞
400	do...2d call..s3	57
400	Hud. R. R.	120⅛
100	do.....2d call	121
300	Reading R.	100
3000	do	100⅛
10	do	101
200	Mich. Cen.	102⅛
250	do	103
20	do	103⅛
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	68
1000	do	68½
50	do	68⅛
150	Ill. Central R.	111
100	do	111½
100	do	111⅝
500	do	112
600	Clev. & Pitts	80
200	do.......s3	79⅞
400	Chic. & N. W.	33
500	do	33⅛
1000	do	33⅝
500	do	33⅛
3200	do	34
50	do	35
200	do.......s3	34⅛
500	Chi. & N.W.P.	61
100	do.......b30	62
1000	do	60⅛
1000	do	60⅛
500	do	60⅛
1000	do	60
500	do......2d call	58⅞
100	Cleve. & Tol	118
1100	Chic. & R. I.	95
50	do	95⅛
1200	do......2d call	95
8	Chic., B. & Q.	130
100	Mil. & P.D.C.1st Pr.	90
500	P., F.W. & C.	93⅛
800	do	94
55	do	94⅛
200	do...2d call..s3	93⅛
100	Alt. & T.H.	36⅛
200	do	31
100	Tol. W. & W.	39
78	Chic. & Alt.	105
20	do	106⅛
500	Chi., R. I. & Pr.	108
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	52
100	Boston W. P.	26
300	Mar. Pref.	20¾
300	do	20
100	N. Y. Cen.	98⅛
100	do	98⅛
75	do	99⅛
100	Erie R. Pr.	71
100	Reading R.	101
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	70
300	do	70⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	112
100	do	112½
100	do	112½

SECOND BOARD.

50,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99¾
3,500	do	99⅝
25,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	104
30,000	Tenn. 6s. N	62
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	90
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	25
10,000	do.......b10	24⅞
40,000	do	24⅞
40,000	do	24⅞
6,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	96
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	90
100	Wilksbarre Coal	40
100	Canton Co.	45
100	West. U. Tel.	44⅛
100	do	44⅛
100	do	45
300	Mar. Min. Pr.	23
100	do	23½
100	Mar. Min.	11
400	At. Mail St. C.	98
500	N. Y. Central	100⅛
200	do	100⅞
100	do	101
1440	Erie Railroad	59
600	do	58⅞

100	Erie R. Pr.	69¾
200	do	70
200	Reading R.	102½
500	do	102
500	Mich. Cen. R.	103⅞
1500	M. S. & N. I.	71
100	Ill. Cen. R.	112⅞
600	do	112
600	Clev. & Pitts R.	81⅞
100	Chi. & N. W.	35⅞
1000	do	35⅛
200	do.......b10	35⅞
1200	do	36
200	do.......b30	36⅛
1000	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64
100	do	64⅛
500	do	64⅜
200	do	64⅜
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	120⅛
85	Chic. & R. I.	97
500	do	96⅛
50	P., Ft.W. & C.	95½
800	do	96
1000	do	95⅞
300	Mil. & St. P.	37
200	Quick. Min. Co.	38⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

15,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24
200	Canton Co.	43
200	do.......s3	42⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.	98¼
1300	do	98
900	do.......c	98
1200	do.......c	98⅛
400	do.......c	98⅛
800	do	98½
1000	do.......b10	99
1500	do	99
1200	do.......c	99
500	do	98⅞
800	do	98¾
600	Reading R.	100
2500	do	99¾
900	do.......c	99⅝
600	do.......c	99⅝
500	do.......b3	100
800	do.......s3	99¾
1300	do	99⅞
500	Mich. Cen. R....s3	101
1300	Erie R.	56⅛
800	do	57
600	do	56¾
800	do.......c	56¼
1900	do	56
1500	do	55¾
1500	do	55½
1400	do.......c	55½
500	do.......c	55⅝
1600	do.......c	55⅝
600	do.......s3	56
400	do.......c	55⅝
500	do.......s3	55½
400	M. S. & N. I....b3	67⅞
400	do.......c	66
800	do	66
300	do	66½
200	do	66¾
300	do.......c	67
800	do	67¼
400	do.......c	67¼
600	At. M. S. Co.	95

100	Cum. Coal.	36
500	Union Nav. Co.	108
1400	West. U. Tel....s3	44½
100	do	44⅛
800	do.......c	44⅛
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	19
400	Clev. & Pitts	78⅜
2400	do.......s3	78
2600	do	78⅛
400	do	78⅞
400	do.......c	78⅞
900	do.......s3	78⅛
800	do	78⅛
400	Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅛
1000	do	94
200	do	94⅛
800	do	95
400	do.......c	94⅜
300	do.......s3	94⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	111
800	Chi. & N. W.	33⅞
2500	do.......s3	33⅛
1200	do	33⅜
10,800	do	33⅜
400	do	34⅛
500	do	34⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	66
800	do.......c	65⅜
400	do	65⅜
200	do	65½
300	do	65⅜
800	do	65½
900	do	65½
600	do	65⅜
1600	do	65¼
300	do	65½
200	do	65⅛
900	P., F. W. & C.	94⅛
400	do	94¾
200	do.......c	94½
200	do.......c	94¾
400	do.......s3	94⅛
200	Mar. Pref.	21
100	do	20½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	43
100	do	42⅛
100	Quick. Min.	37⅛
100	do.......b3	36⅛
300	West. U. Tel	44⅛
500	N. Y. Cen	99⅛
2400	do.......c	99½
200	do.......b3	99¼
300	do.......c	99
800	do	99
200	do.......c	98⅞
430	do	98⅞
200	do.......b3	99
200	Erie Railroad....b3	57⅝
1000	do	57½
800	do	57⅝
2500	do	57½
800	do.......c	57¾
600	do.......b3	57⅞
400	do.......c	57⅞
2100	do	58
200	Reading R....s60	101
800	do.......c	101¾
500	do.......s3	101¾
500	do	100⅞
200	M. S. & N. I.	69½
200	do	70
500	do	70⅛
400	do	70⅛
100	do.......s5	70⅛
400	do	70⅜
200	do.......s10	70⅝
300	do.......c	70⅝
400	do.......s3	70⅝

400	Cleve. & Pitts	81¾
1200	do	81½
500	do.......c	81½
200	Cleve. & Tol	120
400	do	119¾
400	Ch., R. I. & P.	96½
300	do	96½
500	do	96¼
400	do	96
300	do	96
400	do.......c	96¼
100	Atlantic S. S. Co.	100
1800	Chic. & N. W.	35¼
1400	do	35¼
500	do.......c	35½
900	do.......b3	35⅝
500	do.......s3	35⅛
300	do.......c	35½
800	do	35¼
400	do.......s3	35¼
100	Chi. & N. W. P.	62
300	do	62⅛
800	do	62⅛
1500	do	62⅛
800	do	62⅛
1500	do	63
1300	do	63⅛
300	do	63⅛
800	do	63¼
200	P., F. W. & C.	95
500	do	95⅛
200	do.......b3	95⅛
200	do	95¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Quicksilver	38¾
100	do	38⅛
2800	Erie R	58
500	do	58½
400	do	58⅜
200	do.......s3	58¼
300	do	58⅛
800	do	57⅞
600	do.......s3	57¾
700	do.......s3	57⅞
900	M. So. & N. I.	69¾
600	do.......b3	69⅞
800	do	69¾
200	do.......s10	69¾
200	do.......b5	70
300	do.......s3	69¾
800	Reading R.	101⅝
300	Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅝
200	do	96¼
400	do	96
800	do.......s3	96
200	do	95⅝
200	do.......s3	95¾
200	do.......s3	95⅞

200	At. Mail S. Co.	100
200	N. Y. Cen.	100¼
200	do.......b3	100¾
300	do	100
200	Chi. & N. W.	35¾
300	do.......s3	35¾
300	do	35¾
600	do	35⅜
300	do.......s3	35⅜
400	do	35½
300	do.......s3	35⅜
400	do	35½
200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	63⅜
300	do	63
500	do	62⅞
200	do	62⅜
300	do	62⅞
1200	do	62½
500	do	62⅞
500	do.......s3	61⅝
300	do	62⅞
500	do.......s3	62¼
300	P., F. W. & C.	94⅛
200	do.......b3	94⅞

FRIDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The excitement in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange, noticed yesterday, as growing out of the affair of the Bank of North America, was intensified this morning by rumors of additional failures among the prominent stock firms of the street. It was also known at an early hour, if not anticipated last night, that the heavy purchases of Erie stock made yesterday would not be responded to to-day. These influences greatly aggravated the panic in the New-York and Western Roads. Among the latter, North West Preferred Stock suffered most, because of large peremptory sales for cash to-day. The price touched 57½, as against 77½ two days ago, but subsequently reacted to 63½ ⅌ cent. The lowest Erie sales were at 55@54½, or 2 ⅌ cent. below the notable First of June panic of last Summer in this Stock. There was a subsequent rally to 57½@58 ⅌ cent. The pressure to sell New-York Central was scarcely so great as yesterday, although the prices at the First regular Board were down to 98½@99 ⅌ cent. As in former panic seasons, new Central attracts substantial cash buyers, after a heavy fall in price, and there is a special reason for this on the present occasion, because the usual Dividend on the Stock will be declared in a day or two and promptly paid, as customary through the whole history of the property on the 20th of February. It is also believed that this Dividend will soon be followed by an Act of Relief from the Legislature of New-York from the oppressive two cents per mile restriction on passenger fares. The other reliable Dividend Roads also brought forward good buyers, such as Reading, Rock Island and Fort Wayne, on the active list, and Chicago and Alton and Michigan Central, which, without being generally speculated in, felt the effect of the present panic. The purchases of Reading were very large, and the price, as on yesterday, kept at or a fraction above par, ex-dividend. The Miscellaneous Share list was quite as much depressed as the Railways, including the Steamship lines, some sales, no doubt, being made on account of the shifting of Money loans at Bank.

The Gold Room was steady at about the figures of Thursday's sales, 134⅛@134¾ ⅌ cent. The Exchange on London for the mail of Saturday morning closed 109@109⅛; on Paris, f.516¼ to the dollar.

The Stock Brokers who made their collateral strong and satisfactory had little or no difficulty in borrowing Money to-day at 7 ⅌ cent. The occurrences of yesterday created more or less distrust among lenders, some of whom called in their loans this morning, rather to test the ability of the borrower than because they wanted the Money. At the close of Bank hours it was found that scarcely one in five of the rumors of failure current on the Street early in the day had the slightest foundation in fact. One or two firms were unable to meet their Stock Exchange contracts, and to the extent of the resulting differences, growing out of the heavy fall in the market since Monday, they suffer severely in both means and mortification, but fortunately they compromise no Money lenders in the City and no correspondents or depositers in the Country.

In the Long Room of the Stock Exchange at 2 o'clock the Broker of the Open Board who bought heavily of Erie Stock in the regular way yesterday, and was not able to receive it to-day, was sold out, under the rule, and proclamation was made that the sales in settlement were for his account as agent for certain prominent speculators, alleged to be in the so-called Erie clique, who had been operating heavily for the rise until the turn of the market last night. The affair caused some remark in the Long Room, as most of the names called out, if really responsible for the reclamations involved, are known to be good for ten times the amount.

The Public Funds were not influenced by the Railway panic on the Stock Exchange. The business was at steady rates, but not important in amount. Some of the State Bonds, like Tennessees, were depressed in the forenoon, but partially recovered at the Second Board.

In the afternoon the excitement in the Railways was undiminished. The market was feverish, and the fluctuations violent. The best Dividend Stocks, like Reading, Michigan Central, New-York Central, Illinois Central, Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Toledo, were higher than in the morning, and comparatively firm. In Stocks like Northwestern Common and Preferred, Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, &c., the Second Board sales were from 5 to 7 ⅌ cent. better than the lowest points of the forenoon. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold left off steady at 134⅛; Exchange on London 109 ⅌ cent. The gossip of the morning about the failure of certain Government Stock and Money firms was completely dissipated by the close of Bank hours:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅜	Northwest	34⅛	36¼
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅛	N. West Pref	67⅛	62⅝
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104	Rock Island	94⅛	96⅛
N. Y. Central	99	100⅜	Fort Wayne	93⅝	94⅞
Erie	58⅞	58⅛	Cumb'land Coal	38	33
Hudson	119⅞	120	Quicksilver	38	38
Reading	100⅛	101⅝	W. U. Telegraph	44¼	44⅛
Mich. Southern	68⅝	70⅝	Mariposa Pref	25	22⅛
Illinois Central	111⅛	112⅛	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	24⅛
Pittsburgh	80	80	American Gold	134⅞	134⅛
Tennessee 6s	62⅛	62	Bills on London	109⅛	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	117	Bank of N. America	107
America	130	Hanover	108
Phœnix	95	Irving	102
Tradesmen's	142⅛	Metropolitan	123
Seventh Ward	110	Shoe and Leather	110
State of New York	106	Corn Exchange	115
Commerce	111	Continental	100
American Exchange	115⅛	St. Nicholas	106
Chatham	140	Fourth National	102
Bank of the Republic	116	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92⅛	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	89	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102	Chi. & N. W. In't B	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	103	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100⅛	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv	86
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1879	101	Lack. & West'n Bds	97
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	89	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	68⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	101⅝	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	107	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M.	110	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	60

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,520,061. The following is the summary of the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	773	$362,455	568	$244,471	967	$450,869
Man. of Cotton	328	413,532	1,038	352,454	786	237,609
Man. of Silk	192	296,040	343	365,887	89	84,098
Man. of Flax	758	214,509	487	131,796	721	214,745
Miscellaneous	390	151,408	53	17,509	2,497	36,987
Total	3,441	$1,407,944	2,489	$1,112,117	5,080	1,024,308
		1,112,117				1,407,944
Total entered		$2,520,061	Total marketed			$2,432,252

We have been requested to call attention to the annual exhibit of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in our advertising columns. It shows a dividend of 20 ⅌ cent. interest on the certificate of profits and payment in full of the issue of 1864 on the 5th of February next.

The Randall Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Aside from all considerations of good faith between the Government of the United States and the National banks, and without reference to the effect of Mr. Randall's bill upon the business of the country, let us see how the question stands in the returns of revenue.

The Government, it is said, gets nothing, but pays in interest the enormous sum of $18,000,000.

Taking the Comptroller's report, just made to Congress, we find the circulation of those banks $280,000,000, on which is paid a tax of $2,800,000

Their deposits, $596,000,000; tax	2,980,000
Licenses paid	207,500
Capital above amount of United States Bonds, $87,000,000; paying	435,000
Tax on dividends	2,490,000
Total	$8,912,000

Add to this amount of actual income the services rendered, as shown by the Comptroller's report, and which, at the lowest valuation, he places at above $3,000,000, and we have at once, in plain facts and figures, an amount of over $12,000,000 yearly paid to the Government.

If Congress and the people will fairly consider these facts as opposed to the dreams of visionaries, they will soon see through the deception practiced upon them.

The design is not—we say it boldly—to save the revenue and help the Government. It comes from the same men, in great part, who for the last five years have opposed the Government. Democrats and Copperheads have found this idea floating in the brains of shallow men, and have seized upon it as the only means now left them to strike their hardest blow. They aim to overturn the business of the country, and so bring on a reaction in the popular mind that will drive out the Republican Party and restore them to power. They remember the revulsion of '37 and its effect on elections, and they move to their purpose with the craft and earnestness of a desperate cause.

Let the country understand that Mr. Randall's bill is a Copperhead scheme, and its object to restore a lost party. Thoughtless Republicans are supporting it, but they have unwittingly stricken hands with iniquity, and if the bill passes, will find out their error when too late to retrieve it.

W.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.
$11 paid in at....$8
$14 paid in at....$11
$17 paid in at....$14
Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by
BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 25, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 13 bbls. Ashes, 5,311 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 4,897 bags Corn Meal, 6,000 bushels Corn, 120 bushels Rye, 3,300 bushels Oats, 465 bbls. Pork, 477 pkgs. Cut Meats, 2,399 pkgs. Lard, 243 pkgs. Beef, and 105 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in moderate request at $8 25@$8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue unchanged.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at old prices.

CANDLES—Are in some request and steady.

COFFEE—The demand for this article is fair, and prices are buoyant. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed in price. Middlings, 33c.@35c., chiefly within our range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,270 bales, against receipts of 1,713 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,851
Receipts last week	19,174
Receipts preceding week	15,047
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	56,694
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	206,125
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	32,715
Exports since Sept. 1	144,455
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	170,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	908,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	403,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	551,000

DRY GOODS—With gradually accumulating supplies holders are more disposed to meet the views of buyers, leading to some show of activity, chiefly in the line of domestic goods. Yet trade, as a rule, is very dull indeed, and confidence in an early revival is by no means strong. The foreign goods market is particularly spiritless. The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,520,061, including $1,407,944 entered for consumption direct, and $1,112,117 entered for warehousing. The amount of foreign Dry Goods actually marketed this week has been $2,432,252.

FISH—The market has been quiet, but without material change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A further average reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. in the price of State and Western Flour has been made since our last, leading to a rather more extensive business. Sales since our last have been 9,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$10 40; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 50@$11 50; fair to choice do. do. at $11 50@$12 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 70@$12 30 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@10 40
Extra State	10 50	@12 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 70	@12 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 35	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 30	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@16 25

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 180 bbls., at $11 60@$13 75 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 75@$16 75 for fair to very choice extra do., ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet at $12 50@$15 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at from $6 40@$8 ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in brisk demand, to-day, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,506 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $2 90@$3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, and quoted down nominally 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been confined to small lots, including unsound Chicago Spring at $1 90, and Amber State at $3 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more active at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last 17,000 bushels, at $1 16@$1 17½, chiefly at $1 17, for mixed Western, in store, and $1 18@$1 19 for do. afloat; $1 19 for yellow Western; $1 08@$1 14 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in limited request, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c., and State at 68c.@69c. ⅌ bushel; sales 27,000 bushels. Barley has been in fair demand at steady prices; sales since our last 27,500 bushels, at 95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 12½@$1 15 for do. free, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Rye has been dull; a small lot of Canada, in bond, sold at $1 13, and Western at $1 25 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 65 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including new, at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb. The week's business, Mr. Emmet Wells notices thus: "The transactions this week have been on a more limited scale, owing partly to the obstructed condition of the streets, and the impediment to general transportation, brought about by the late heavy snow-storms; in view, however, of a gradual decreasing stock, and extreme light receipts, our advanced quotations of last week have been fully maintained. The enforcement of the Excise Law is again beginning to show its depressing effect upon local trade, and will, the same as last season, result in severe loss to brewers whose trade extends within the limits of the Metropolitan District. Ale brewers will suffer by that portion of the law refusing the grant of license to retail grocers who dealt largely in ale, while the Sunday law prohibits the sale of lager, thus reducing the consumption of malt liquors of this City and Brooklyn at least one-third. The law also provides for the closing of all retail liquor establishments after 12 o'clock at night, and many of the smaller dealers have been obliged to abandon the business on account of their inability to procure a lincese, the cost of which is $250. An effort is on foot to bring about a repeal or modification of the law, through the pending Legislature, with, however, very little, if any, prospect of success. Per steamer *Cuba*, we have advices from the English markets down to Jan. 12, reporting a healthy state of trade, with a further slight advance in prices. The Continental markets were all very firm and prices there were ruling so much higher than in the English markets that shipments had almost entirely ceased."

HIDES—Have been in limited request, yet quoted steady.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand at unchanged prices.

LIME—Has been quiet at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been dull, yet steady, to-day, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 73c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 18@1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@1 22, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 20c.@20½c. for Crude; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@46½c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, opening heavily, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $19 75@$20 43 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 37 for new Western Mess; $19 12@$19 31, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 25, cash; $16 62@$17 for Prime Mess; $19 50@$20 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, February and March, part at $20 40@$21 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request; sales 460 pkgs., part to arrive, at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 530 boxes, at 11½c.@12c. for short clear, 11½c.@11¾c. for short rib and 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut ⅌ lb. Lard is dull and lower; sales since our last 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. for interior to choice old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 8½c.@8½c. for Western, and 9c.@9½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 540 bbls. Tierce Beef is in request at $32@$34 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales 270 tcs. Beef Hams have been in fair request at $29@$33 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 385 bbls. Butter continues quiet but steady, at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@36
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ⅌ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	15	@16

The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Jan. 22, Messrs. Geo. L. Jones & Co. notice thus: "The Provision Market has tended upward during the past week, and on many products a very fair advance has been established. This apparently is the result of greater confidence on the part of packers and Western operators, for the demand from the East is still quite moderate, and orders from that quarter are generally limited too low to admit of their execution. The Western operators continue to have the strongest faith, and look for higher prices before the season closes, or at least soon after the packing is over. The supply of hogs has been liberal, but packers have been obliged to pay higher figures in order to keep in the market. The impression among receivers is that only about 15,000 to 20,000 more hogs will be received this season. The total packing to date is in the neighborhood of 90,000, and the packers have on hand about 18,000 hogs still to be cut, making in all, packed and on hand, 108,000. The packing at this date last year was about 45,000, and in 1865 about 100,000. The total packing last season was 87,853, and the season before 107,229. Mess Pork early in the week sold pretty freely at $18 25, but having since been held at $18 50@$18 75 has met with only moderate demand. At the close there are sellers at $18 50. Clear Pork has sold at $19 25@$19 50, and closes at about the outside figure. Thin Mess is offered at $17 25; Prime Mess, iron-hoped, is held at $16 25@$16 50; Extra Prime opened at $13@$13 25, but closes with sellers asking $13 75@$14; Pickled Hams have been freely offered at 9¾c.@10c., the sales, however, have been quite limited, and the stock has not decreased. Dry salted Shoulders have been in active demand and holders now ask 7½c. boxed. Green Shoulders rubbed in salt and packed in cars have sold at 6¼c., are now held at 6½c. Green Hams we quote at 9c.@9¼c. Prime Lard has advanced to 12½c.@12½c., and No. 1 to 11½c.@11½c. No transactions in English meats. Packers have a few Cumberlands, but don't offer them under 8½c. The receipts of Hogs for the past week sum up 527 live and 12,754 dressed. Live are selling at $6@$6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. gross, and dressed at $7@$7 30 ⅌ 100 lbs. net. Freights unchanged."

RICE—Has been in more request, including Carolina at $10 25@$10 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been inactive at previous figures.

SKINS—Have been very quiet at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at steady rates. Sales since our last 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11½c., and 281 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 13c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 51,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 147,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11½c.; also 63,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet but held firmly.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 325 bbls. State and Western at $2 25@$2 30, free, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 56,000 bushels Wheat, Corn, Peas and Barley, at 6d.@7d. by sailing vessel, and 8d. by steamer ⅌ bushel; 200 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb. For London 17,000 bushels Oats and Barley at 5½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 25, 1867.

MEATS.

The week has been a dreary one in the market. Business has been flat and unsatisfactory in all branches. Supplies of Meats have been less extensive, but the demand has been restricted. Prices have varied very slightly. To-day a little more activity is apparent.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb	$ 25	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb	14	@	23
Beef, round, ⅌ lb	17	@	23
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb	17	@	23
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb	30	@	38
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb	10	@	18
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb	10	@	22
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@	1 50
Mutton, by the carcass, ⅌ lb	9	@	15
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	12	@	18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb	15	@	25
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb	18	@	25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@	4 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb	14	@	18
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb	14	@	18
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb	12	@	18
Bacon, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Hams, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	13	@	17
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	20	@	30
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	14	@	20
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb	32	@	40
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb	32	@	40
Veal, loins, ⅌ lb	24	@	30
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb	16	@	20
Lard, ⅌ lb	18	@	20
Suet, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Haslets, each	5	@	10
Tripe, ⅌ lb	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Stocks have been less oppressive, and prices have shown rather more firmness, yet business has been devoid of spirit.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Chickens, ⅌ lb	$ 20	@	26
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks, ⅌ lb	20	@	28
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 00	@	2 50
Ducks, broadbill, ⅌ pair	1 12	@	1 37
Ducks, Canvas Back, ⅌ pair	4 25	@	5 50
Ducks, Mallard, ⅌ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Ducks, Red-head, ⅌ pair	1 75	@	2 50
Ducks, teal, ⅌ pair	60	@	75
Ducks, Widgeon, ⅌ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls, ⅌ lb	18	@	22
Fowls, Bucks Co., ⅌ lb	25	@	28
Geese, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Geese, Wild, each	87	@	1 25
Guinea Hens, ⅌ pair	87	@	1 00
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ pair	62	@	75
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	75	@	1 00
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	50	@	60
Squirrels, each	10	@	12
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	22	@	30
Venison, ⅌ lb	10	@	30
Wild Turkeys, ⅌ lb	25	@	30

FISH.

Supplies have been generally limited, and prices well maintained. The demand, however, has been very moderate indeed.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ⅌ lb	$ 20	@	30
Black-fish, ⅌ lb	15	@	18
Cat-fish, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Clams, ⅌ doz	25	@	1 00
Cod, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, steak, ⅌ lb	15	@	18
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb	8	@	12
Crabs, ⅌ dozen	20	@	30
Eels, ⅌ lb	15	@	25
Flounders, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Frost Fish, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, ⅌ lb	10	@	12
Halibut, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb	20	@	24
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Lobsters, ⅌ lb	8	@	10
Mackerel, salt, each	12	@	18
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@	3 50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Perch, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Pickerel, ⅌ lb	15	@	25
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb	22	@	25
Scollops, ⅌ quart	25	@	35
Smelts, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Whitefish, ⅌ lb	20	@	25

VEGETABLES.

A moderate business has been transacted in the leading articles, dealers having any existing advantage as to price, on a less liberally supplied market.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ⅌ quart	$ 20	@	25
Beets, new, ⅌ half peck	25	@	37
Cabbages, new, each	10	@	20
Cabbages, red, each	18	@	25
Carrots, new, ⅌ dozen	18	@	25
Cauliflowers, each	25	@	50
Celery, ⅌ bunch	15	@	25
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	20	@	25
Lettuce, ⅌ head	12	@	15
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@	10
Onions, ⅌ peck	62	@	75
Onions, ⅌ quart	10	@	15
Oyster Plant, ⅌ bunch	12	@	18
Parsnips, ⅌ dozen	20	@	35
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	9	@	12
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	3 25	@	4 50
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	50	@	62
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ peck	1 00	@	1 25
Pumpkins, each	20	@	40
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@	5
Squash, ⅌ lb	4	@	6
Spinach, ⅌ half peck	20	@	30
Turnips, new, ⅌ half peck	15	@	25

FRUIT.

All kinds have been in meagre supply and slack request, at about previous prices. There is, to-day, a uniform complaint on the part of the dealers of the week's business.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ⅌ lb	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ⅌ half peck	40	@	75
Apples, Lady, ⅌ quart	37	@	50
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	25	@	35
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Dates, ⅌ lb	30	@	40
Figs, ⅌ lb	18	@	28
Grapes, ⅌ lb	20	@	35
Grapes, Malaga, ⅌ lb	1 00	@	1 25
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ⅌ doz	12	@	40
Oranges, ⅌ doz	35	@	1 25
Raisins, ⅌ lb	20	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY,

Have been in limited demand, yet firm in price.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice table, ⅌ lb	47	@	53
Butter, fair to good ⅌ lb	40	@	45
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb	25	@	35
Cheese, ⅌ lb	18	@	24
Eggs, ⅌ doz	—	@	50
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@	1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@	—
Honey, Comb, ⅌ lb	40	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 00	@	8 00
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb	35	@	52
Coffee, R'st and Gro'd, ⅌ lb	30	@	52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl	13 50	@	18 50
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	2 00	@	2 75
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 lb. bags	28	@	35
Meal, Oat, ⅌ lb	7	@	9
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	70	@	1 10
Rice, ⅌ lb	9	@	12
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb	9	@	12
Sugar, Brown, ⅌ lb	11	@	14
Sugar, Soft White, ⅌ lb	14½	@	15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 00	@	1 75
Teas, English Breakf't, ⅌ lb	75	@	1 25
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb	85	@	2 00
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb	65	@	1 10
Milk, ⅌ quart	10	@	12

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, OTHELLO. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—CENDRILLON. A corps de ballet of fifty ladies.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE, for the benefit of Mr. J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, RICHARD THE THIRD and IRELAND AS IT IS. G. S. Fox and Miss Fanny Herring.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, PARIS LA NUIT (Paris by Night.)

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK. Public rehearsal at 10 A. M.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 2 and 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place,
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILLIAMS reported a bill from the Finance Committee, providing for an increase of the salaries of certain civil employes of the Government, which adds twenty per cent. to the pay of all such employed in Washington, whose salaries are less than $3,500 per annum. The House bill amendatory of the *Habeas Corpus* Act was taken up and passed. A bill providing for the sending of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and the employment of clerks and scientific men to accompany them, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It appropriates $88,000 for the purposes named in it. The Tariff Bill was taken up. An amendment favoring the coal mining interest was discussed by Messrs. FESSENDEN, CRESWELL, and JOHNSON, and was adopted. Several other amendments were offered, some of which were adopted and others rejected.

In the House the Senate joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the removal of the wreck of the steamship *Scotland* on the bar at Sandy Hook was taken up and passed. The Senate joint resolution for the relief of PAUL S. FORBES, who built and furnished the sloop-of-war *Idaho*, gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. KELLEY, RAYMOND, MAYNARD and others. A substitute was finally adopted instructing the Secretary of War to accept the *Idaho* at the price already paid, $550,000. A resolution censuring Mr. COOPER for having, during the debate on Thursday, given the lie to Mr. KELLEY, was offered by Mr. BROOMALL, but subsequently, after discussion, withdrawn. Bills granting pensions of $500 each per annum to JOHN GRAY, aged 103 years, and DANIEL FREDERICK BAKEMAN, aged 107 years, both Revolutionary soldiers of Ohio, were passed. The Senate bill for the relief of JOSIAH O. AMES, appropriating $9,500 in payment for property burned by our forces at Annandale, Va., during the war, gave rise to a lengthy debate, it being at variance with a resolution previously adopted by the House. Mr. MORRILL stated that if the bill passed it would establish a precedent for the allowance of war claims to the amount of at least $2,000,000,000. The bill passed by a vote of 99 yeas to 27 nays.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller of this City to furnish a list of the names of all persons who are indebted to the City for rent of wharves, piers, markets, ferries and other City property; also requesting the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions to furnish a list of prisoners discharged from custody after conviction by that Court, and the manner of their discharge. The trial of County Judge GEORGE W. SMITH, of Oneida County, was proceeded with, and he was found guilty. The vote being put, he was removed from office by a vote of 20 yeas and 3 nays. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly a large number of bills were noticed and introduced, and a Commission instructed to investigate the cause of the gross neglect of Street Contractor JAMES R. WHITING to clean the streets of this City, and to take measures to compel him to fulfill his contract. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The two men, JOHN THOMAS and CONGDON ROSE, who attempted to burn the Ballston jail a few days ago, were indicted on the charge of arson and tried on Monday. The Troy *Whig* states that the Jury, under instructions from the Court, rendered a verdict of not guilty, it appearing that they had no intention of burning the jail, but merely to release themselves by burning the door fastenings to their cells.

A collision occurred between the express and mail trains on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad yesterday morning, near Rouse's Point. WILLIAM DAVIS, engineer, of the mail train, was killed, and several passengers, including three ladies, more or less injured. The mail train was being run on to a side-track, for the purpose of allowing the express to pass, when the collision occurred.

A case now before the United States Supreme Court raises and will determine the question whether the trustee has such an interest in the trust estate or property as may be insured by him for his individual benefit, with or without notice to the insurers.

A letter received in Baltimore from an officer on board of the United States frigate *Lancaster*, Commander D. B. RIDGELY, announces her recent arrival at [illegible], in sixty-eight days from Valparaiso.

[illegible] confined in jail at Man[illegible] suicide on Tues[illegible]day by throwing himself from one of the corridors to the pavement. Death ensued almost instantly.

Rev. JOEL LINDSLEY, who whipped to death his own child, three years of age, in the town of Shelby, N. Y., is now undergoing a trial for manslaughter at Albion.

The trial of thirty-two ladies for mobbing a rum-seller was concluded at Cincinnati yesterday, the plaintiff receiving a verdict of $62 damages.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was consecrated Episcopal Bishop of Toronto yesterday in presence of a large assembly.

Several more Fenians were tried at Toronto yesterday, and all but HENRY DUNN were discharged. He was found guilty and sentence deferred.

LOCAL NEWS.

The action entitled GENET *vs.* HOWLAND and others, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES a few days since, and which has been on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit for the two or three days last past, came to an abrupt termination yesterday. After the testimony was all in, and after counsel upon either side had argued the questions of law to the Court for nearly a day, a recess took place to enable counsel to consider how long they would take in summing up to the Jury. When the Court resumed business, the counsel astonished the Judge, Jury and all present, by the announcement that a settlement of the entire case had been effected. There are some very important principles of law involved in this action.

Yesterday Right Rev. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., was duly consecrated Bishop of Maine, at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street. There was a large number of prelates and ministers present, and the church was thronged with a highly-interested congregation. The services were most impressive. Bishop POTTER preached an eloquent sermon, in which he dwelt at considerable length on the position of the Episcopal Church in the United States, referring to the difficulties about the introduction lately—or the revival, rather—of forms and ceremonies, and the antagonism to these introductions.

An attachment was granted yesterday by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court of this District, in the suit of JOHN W. COX *vs.* U. H. CROSBY. The plaintiff swears that defendant CROSBY is a resident of Chicago, Ill.; that he is indebted to him (plaintiff) in the sum of $997 13 for goods sold and delivered between the 3d day of August, 1865, and the 30th of September of the same year, and that defendant CROSBY has property, consisting of pictures, &c., in this City. The order of attachment was delivered to the Sheriff.

The case of JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, convicted of the murder of one KATE SMITH, was argued on appeal before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, present Justices LEONARD, INGRAHAM and CLERKE. The facts connected with the murder, trial, conviction, &c., have already been published in the TIMES. Mr. EDWARD D. MCCARTHY argued the case in behalf of O'BRIEN, and District-Attorney HALL appeared for the people. The decision of the Court was reserved.

A mass meeting was held in Cooper Institute last evening to adopt measures for the relief of the suffering people of Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern States, large numbers of whom are represented to be in a starving condition. Mr. PETER COOPER occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Mr. KIMDRICKS and Gen. ANDERSON. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a Relief Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE over the body of WM. H. CARMAN, aged 13 years, who was fatally injured on Tuesday evening by some plaster from the ceiling of his room falling upon him while in bed. The Jury found a verdict of censure against the owner of the building, Mr. PETER GILSEY, for allowing it to be in so unsafe a condition.

The large five-story brick buildings known as Nos. 366 and 368 West-street, corner of North Moore-street, occupied by Messrs. HARRIET & SCHILLING, as cotton storage warehouses, were almost completely destroyed by fire last evening, together with about 4,000 bales of cotton, owned by various parties. Total loss about $450,000.

The birthday of the Scottish poet BURNS was duly celebrated by the Burns Club of the City of New-York, at Delmonico's, last evening; also, at Raynor's Hall, Williamsburgh. Both affairs were managed in a creditable manner, and were in all respects worthy of the memory of the great bard.

The Boiler Inspectors attached to the Sanitary Police made a report yesterday relative to the condition of the boilers of the steam-lighter *Enterprise*, which exploded on the 22d inst.; and they state that the explosion was occasioned by the under portion of the boiler being too thin.

An affray occurred on Thursday evening at DICKEL's riding school, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, between two Germans and a Turkish riding-master named ALI BEY, in which the latter was severely injured. His assailants have been arrested.

Mr. JOHN W. PANGBORN, President of the Hudson River Police Board, has resigned.

Business in produce and merchandise was somewhat brisker yesterday, but prices were generally heavy and irregular. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Southern Destitution—Measures for its Relief.

We earnestly trust that the meeting last night will be but the beginning, and not the end, of Northern sympathy with Southern suffering. It is to our disgrace that the matter has been so long delayed. We were told, as early as last Fall, that there would necessarily be great distress and want in many of the States of the South this Winter. The statements made by responsible public functionaries, and by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, as to the condition of things in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and even in North Carolina and Virginia, were such as showed that there was a fearful deficiency of the necessaries of life and a wide-spread, helpless poverty. We see abundant reason also to believe that leading men of the South—many of them being themselves ruined and broken—forbore to make any exposure of the facts, or any appeals for public help, because of a dread they entertained that Southern suffering would meet with mockery rather than practical sympathy in the North. The Southern papers reproduced the vengeful utterances of malignant and stony-hearted men and newspapers of the extreme Anti-Southern Party, and these were accepted as evidences of the spirit that dominated the hearts of the Northern people. It must not be put to the discredit of the South that human feeling still exists there, and that the character of the once proud race, now defeated and wrecked, has yet in it a touch of the old pride. Naked and hungry, they have battled for years with the giant power of the North, and had suffered and bled until they fell with exhaustion. To continue to suffer and perish seemed at last to be their doom, and as in war they had borne it uncomplainingly, so in peace they endured it with hardly a murmur. But still the facts came to us in local newspapers, in the letters of correspondents, in legislative reports, in statistics of relief furnished, and in reports to Gen. HOWARD.

As Winter opened and advanced the unhappy anticipations of the Fall months were more than realized. The scanty crops were found to be even less capable of supplying the want than had been predicted, and the poverty was found to be deeper and more widespread than had been calculated upon. There was a deficiency both of food and money, and industry was all but ruined. The people in the country fled to the towns, and the residents in the towns could do but little to keep them. Vast numbers of widows and children, the hapless relics of Confederate soldiers, were found—in a State like Alabama, for example—to be living on the brink of starvation, and with naught but Winter and Despair before them. Many of them found relief through the Freedmen's Bureau, but to thousands of others there was neither relief nor hope. From hundreds of localities we have seen accounts of these things, and many of them have been published and referred to from time to time in these columns.

It is fearful to read of such things in America; *America*, which exists in the imagination of the world as the land of plenty—the land of bursting granaries—the land of corn and wine and oil; America, which is ready to feed all the rest of mankind, and which needs but to hear the cry of distress from any part of the globe to send forth its ships, laden with bounteous supplies, to be distributed freely to all who are needy.

The sufferers in this instance, too, were our own countrymen and our own countrywomen. They were Americans born, and belonging to the lately haughty, lately rich, lately "Sunny South." Years ago they were rebels, it is true, but—well, should that steel us against sympathy with suffering, or lead those who dwell in abundance to look coldly on the distress of desolate women and children?

We do not doubt, that now a movement for relief has been begun, there will be a prompt presentation of reliable reports to the public, and such efforts as will at once meet the necessities of the case. The beneficence of our citizens requires no other stimulus than the knowledge that it is needed. We may add that we think it especially advisable that the two bodies which have been organized in this City for Southern relief should unite their efforts.

A Prohibitory Tariff as Bearing on Our Educational System.

The Senate on Wednesday made a graceful and wise concession, in accepting the amendment to the Tariff Bill offered by Mr. EDMUNDS. That amendment adds to the "free list" all books, charts, maps, &c., imported for the use of Public Libraries, Colleges, Schools, Philanthropical and Literary Societies.

It has always been the enlightened policy of our Government in every possible way to encourage the spread of knowledge, and to give facilities to every class of our people in acquiring learning and improving their minds. A large portion of the public lands, both of the States and of the General Government, has been appropriated to the support of schools, and of institutions of education. Everywhere common schools, seminaries, colleges, libraries and scientific apparatus are afforded to all classes, either freely, or at such low rates that all can enjoy them.

The profoundest conviction of an American is, that education is the foundation of liberty. And more than this, it is desired throughout our land, especially to favor that quiet but most useful class of students, who patiently pursue knowledge and investigate abstract principles, hereafter to be applied to the comfort, the ornament, and the elevation of everyday life. It is a matter of which every American may honestly feel proud, that in a new country, where material interests are supposed to be so absorbing, as much has been done by Government and society for science and philosophy, and the pursuit of knowledge, as in the oldest and most cultured communities.

It is well known that it has been a rule of our customs-system in this view to relieve our public institutions of learning from high duties. For schools, colleges and universities and public libraries, books, manuscripts, maps, charts and specimens have been imported either free of duty or at lower rates.

This indulgence is becoming a matter of great importance to "the studying class." With the depreciated currency and the consequent high rate of exchange, few private students can afford to import their scientific treatises, maps and specimens as they did once. On these aids of study many of them absolutely depend. Without them American science would not have advanced as it has done during the last twenty-five years, till many departments have come to equal the best and similar branches in Europe.

Private students depend now almost exclusively on public libraries or institutions of learning, for their aids to knowledge, so that the public associations and their importations have become of the highest importance to our students and *savans* throughout the land. To throw obstacles in the way of these, or to lay them under a heavy tariff, is simply to place a tax on knowledge and exclude the best means of education from the people. Under the proposed duty only the rich and a few wealthy colleges would be able to import botanical and mineralogical specimens, valuable maps and charts, costly works of science, or even the ordinary aids to knowledge which are so invaluable to our poor students, and to many a Western college or mercantile library. It would be the last act of prohibition—the "protection" of American intellect by putting a Chinese wall between it and the intellect of the world. Our masses would be, in effect, cut off from the science of Europe. No one, however, defends the tax on grounds of protection, and as little is it defensible on grounds of revenue. The small amount it would yield is not to be considered a moment, weighed with the injury it would do to the means of acquiring knowledge through the country. The nation could afford richly to offer an inducement for these importations, by a bounty, rather than exclude them by a protective duty.

Let it not be said that the great Republic, after its gigantic struggle for the best interests of humanity, began its course of peaceful measures for the payment of the national obligations by excluding the appliances and machinery of science and learning from the use of the masses of the people, and alone among nations throw a burden on the pursuits of the humble student of knowledge and the cultivation of the human mind. We have a well-earned reputation for the encouragement we have given to science and arts among the people. Let us not tarnish it now by any backward and narrow legislation.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The working men of the Fire Department ought to be better paid than they are. They average now about $800 a year. Mr. GRIDLEY, in his bill before the Assembly, proposes that this shall be increased to $1,000. The increase is by no means extravagant. And this special provision of the bill ought to receive the indorsement of members, without regard to party, in both branches of the Legislature. We are informed that, included in the bill, was another provision, giving to the Commissioners increased compensation. This is a little too much of a good thing. The Fire Commissioners to-day are held to be about the most useless set of men in office between Bergen Point and Cairo. They are now overpaid. They get $5,000 a year and *furnishings*. They have shown themselves anything but efficient in the management of the Department. If they could suppose themselves possessed of a small apology for a conscience, they would quietly *resign*, instead of impudently asking for more pay; and after they had resigned, they would each hand over about four thousand dollars as overdrawn money, to be distributed among the working firemen. Nobody seriously expects this virtue at their hands, but they must not provoke good-natured people by going to the Legislature in quest of higher salaries—thereby endangering an equitable measure for the compensation of the serviceable men of the department. There is no need of carrying a joke too far—hilarious as the times are.

The Appointment of Registers in Bankruptcy.

The Bankrupt Bill, which passed the House last session, was taken up by the Senate on Saturday last. It had been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which had reported it with certain amendments. The first amendment, as we see, was in reference to the appointment of the Registers in Bankruptcy.

The bill, as it came from the House, provided that there should be in each Congressional District one or more of these Registers, who should be appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States "upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief-Justice of the United States." The Judiciary Committee had proposed two amendments to this clause, the first giving the appointment to the District Judges instead of to the Judges of the Circuit Court, and the second striking out the provision which made their appointment depend upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice. This first amendment was carried but the second was lost by a vote of 14 to 16. We must say that we think the principle of the second amendment was right. As the clause stands it gives to the Chief-Justice of the United States practically the appointment of these officers in every Congressional District of the United States—that is, at least two hundred and forty-one officers, and as many more as may be found necessary. Nor are these officers of little importance. Their duties are to be varied and valuable, and upon them will rest in great measure the whole working of the Bankrupt Law. It is no slight matter to throw upon the Chief-Justice the labor and responsibility of so many appointments. The office of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court is no sinecure now. It is going to be for the next few years an office of the utmost importance and responsibility, for the due performance of whose duties the incumbent will need whatever power and wisdom God has given him. Congress ought to be careful how they add to such cares and anxieties, even in their legitimate sphere. Much less ought they to add to them the importunity of shoals of office-seekers from every corner of every State.

But aside from this question, it seems to us a bad system to mix up the Judiciary with appointments to office. A Judge cannot be kept too free from the influences which will always make their way toward and be felt by the appointing power. His sphere is different, his labors and responsibilities are of a different kind, and to insure his efficiency as a Judge, he ought to have nothing to do with the appointing power, except to receive his own appointment. Those who exercise that power can hardly keep out of the political pool, and the ermine is no dress in which to cross those turbid waters. And of all judicial offices, the Chief-Justiceship is the last one which should be exposed to the criticism and censure which accompany almost inevitably the exercise of the appointing power.

We cannot but hope that the Senate will yet look upon the matter in this light, and will, before the bill comes up again for action, conclude to adopt some different course. If not, we cannot but think that the result will be evil, and will be speedily seen to be such.

THE COMMERCE OF FRANCE.—We have before us a statement of the commercial movements in France for the six years from 1861 to 1866; the statement for the latter year, however, includes but eleven months. It is interesting enough to give a few details for the information of our commercial public. The table of imports into France presents itself as follows, in million francs:

Years.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
1866	2,718	963	3,681
1865	2,412	591	3,003
1864	2,306	662	2,968
1863	2,524	486	2,710
1862	2,024	473	2,497
1861	2,236	395	2,631

From this table it appears that the total imports into France for eleven months only of the year 1866 amounted to 3,681,000,000f., or $736,200,000, and merchandise alone to $543,600,000. The exports, however, are considerably larger. They foot up as follows:

Years.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
1866	3,110	496	3,606
1865	2,811	402	3,213
1864	2,710	608	3,318
1863	2,399	528	2,927
1862	2,012	394	2,406
1861	1,727	481	2,208

Thus it will be seen, judging from the naked figures, that the increase in the imports of merchandise has kept steady pace with the increase in exports, and that consequently the commercial *status* of France ought to be in a healthy condition. It is only in the movements in specie and bullion that occasionally the balance is against France, which results probably from the needs of the Bank of England to a great measure. Still taking the table for the six years as a whole, the imports of specie exceed the exports by six hundred and fifty-one million francs ($130,200,000) and the total of merchandise exported during these five years and eleven months amounts to one hundred and sixty-nine million, eight hundred thousand dollars (849 million francs) more than the imports.

CITY RAILROAD TRAVEL.—In the interest of the public, the Second-avenue Railroad Company should have all the encouragement possible to bring their southern terminus as close to the City Hall as the present crowded state of the streets in that neighborhood will permit. The management of the Company—which is anything but a wealthy corporation—has been marked by a conscientiousness and liberality which have made it, in a great measure, an exception in the history of City railroads. It seeks for a charter to enable it to run along Chatham-street to Chambers-street, and thence to the east side of Broadway. It ought to be allowed this privilege, not alone for what it has done, but for what it can do henceforward, to relieve the terrible pressure of travel upwards and downwards from the City Hall Park and the converging streets. The Legislature, in dealing with the matter, should bear in mind that we want more competition. The Second-avenue Company, too, is worthy of all the legislative favor that can be fairly and honestly accorded to it.

Protestant Worship in Rome.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in this day's paper on the recent action of the Pope in regard to Protestant worship are timely and true. One mistake I notice. *England has no representative* at the Papal Court. She never has had since her Protestantism was established by law. It is consistent, therefore, for English residents to hold their church worship, as they have always done, outside the walls. We have a Resident Minister at Rome. Public worship for American residents has been held under the auspices of the Embassy. This makes the case so much the stronger for us. Can it be true that the American Minister has consented to this demand of the Pope? And this after the magnificent letter of RICASOLI on religious liberty? If it be true, is it not well to ask of what use is it to have an Embassy at Rome? If we are to have a Minister Resident there for the honor of the country, let it not be a man who will truckle to that "old man in petticoats," who would gladly, if he could, put his crowbar under our corner-stone and topple us over. A.

JAN. 25, 1867.

[Our respected correspondent is right in stating that England has no Minister Resident at the Court of Rome. But, for many years, diplomatic intercourse has been steadily kept up between the two Governments, by special missions. And we are still inclined to believe that the Scotch Presbyterians for some time enjoyed the right of public worship within the walls of Rome. The announcement of the withdrawal of that right was certainly made, the other day, in very distinct terms.—ED. TIMES.]

THE MEETING FOR THE GREEKS TO-NIGHT.—The sympathies of the popular heart in this country are so quick and intelligent that it is never requisite to plead in behalf of suffering humanity. The annals of no city in the world can show a brighter record of Christian beneficence than New-York, whether a famine in Ireland, a fire at Savannah or suffering patriots in Italy need assistance. It is only necessary to make evident the need to secure the supply; to explain the case and win sympathy. Never did a nobler cause or a more imminent peril seek aid from the liberal citizens of New-York than the cause which will be argued and the peril that will be revealed at Cooper Institute to-night. It is not merely that thousands of Christian women and children are in want of shelter, clothing and food, but the savage recklessness of a barbaric foe is let loose upon them; the Crescent is again planted defiantly before the Cross; Barbarism again challenges Civilization; the future of millions, the triumph of Christianity in the East hangs on the issue of this revolution; and we congratulate our fellow-citizens that the Cretian appeal to Americans is in such auspicious hands as those of the eminent citizens who invite us to the Cooper Institute to-night.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The New-York Philharmonic Society gives its third concert at Steinway Hall to-night, commencing at 8 o'clock. The last public rehearsal is at 10 o'clock this morning. The pieces selected for the occasion, and now duly rehearsed, are VOLKMANN's new symphony, the overtures to "Fingal's Cave," by MENDELSSOHN, and "Les deux Journées," by CHERUBINI. The soloists are Mr. WILLIAM MASON, (piano,) and Mr. KOPTA, (violin.) Mr. BERGMANN presides in the orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.—The leading artists of the late Batemen Troupe have been secured by Mr. L. F. HARRISON, for a brief series of additional performances. The public is undoubtedly indebted to Mr. BATEMAN for his enterprise in bringing these artists to the country. They have been accepted universally as the best we have had here for many years. Mme. PAREPA's name is now a tower of strength. It is sufficient on any programme to attract the attention of the musical community—from its highest member to its most enthusiastic neophyte. It is needless to dwell on a fact so patent to the public. Mr. HARRISON has acted wisely, we think, in securing the services of this distinguished singer. Her *repertoire*, so far, has been limited to a great extent by the necessity of leaving something for the other artists to do. She has sung once or twice each evening, and received her regular *encores*. But we venture to say she has not yet revealed the full wealth of her powers. It will be Mr. HARRISON's privilege to make this known to the public. To-morrow night Mme. PAREPA sings at the Sunday Concert. In addition to the lady there will be Mr. CARL ROSA (violin) and Mr. S. B. MILLS. Of these gentlemen it is fortunately unnecessary to speak. They are known to every audience, and known only to be admired. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and his beautiful little orchestra, will attend to the instrumental department, and that is a sufficient guarantee that it will be perfect. The programme is almost entirely new. There will undoubtedly be one of the largest attendances of the season present on the occasion.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The English Opera Company gets on famously at this house. An excellent performance of "Fra Diavolo" was given last night. The vocal *ensembles* were thoroughly good, the acting spirited, the choruses were vigorous and prompt, and the orchestra better than usual. As the work was performed for the last time, details are unnecessary. To-day there will be a *matinée*, at which the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be performed. In the evening the "Bohemian Girl" will be given for the last time.

Railroad Collision on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad.

ROUSE'S POINT, Friday, Jan. 25.

A serious collision between the express and mail trains on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad occurred at 10:40 this morning, about a mile from this place.

Engineer WM. DAVIS, of the Western mail train, was killed; BENJAMIN PECOR, fireman on the express train, had his ankle crushed.

The following passengers were injured:

Mrs. THOMAS P. CANTWELL, seriously in the face and head.

Mrs. MARY JOSLYN, of West Alburgh, Vt., seriously in the head.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HODGIN, of Lacelle, C. E., severely cut and burned in the head.

EDWIN MESSILE, of Stottsville, C. E., severely in the leg.

Several others, including GEORGE BARNUM and Major FORREST, State Prison Inspectors of New-York, were more or less scratched and bruised.

The cause of the accident was as follows: The conductor of the Western mail train told the fireman to haul out and wait on the side track for the express train, which was nearly due. The fireman started the train, the engineer got on and the train was run out on the main track until it collided with the express train. The conductor of the mail train meantime was in the depot.

The mail train was three hours and a half late.

The engines and cars were badly smashed.

A Man and His Wife Lost in the Storm in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Jan. 25.

A man and wife named COOKE, were lost in the storm at Florida, (Mass.,) on Sunday night, and have probably been frozen to death, as all search for them has been unavailing.

Two pumps have been in operation at the west shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel for some time, raising 400 gallons of water per minute. It is expected that the work of blasting will be resumed on Friday.

The Fatal Child-Whipping Case at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 25.

Rev. JOEL LINDSLEY, the man who whipped his child, three years old, to death last June, in the town of Shelby, Orleans County, is now undergoing trial for manslaughter at Albion, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will be concluded to-day. The excitement over this trial is great in Orleans County.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto—One Prisoner Found Guilty and Two Discharged—Heavy Fall of Snow.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 25.

The excitement in regard to Fenianism is about over, as the slim attendance at the trials to-day plainly testified.

WILLIAM ORR was tried to-day by a Jury composed of one-half Americans. After evidence for the prosecution had been given His Lordship said there was not evidence sufficient to convict, and charged the Jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which they accordingly did and the prisoner was discharged.

BARNEY DUNN was then placed in the dock. The defence was the common one of mistaken identity. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

FREDERICK FRY was next placed on trial.

The Judge and Crown Counsel said there was not sufficient evidence to convict. The Jury found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

JOHN HUGHES, against whom a true bill was found on the evidence of the escaped prisoner RYALL, was also discharged, RYALL not being forthcoming.

JAMES DRAMOND, whose case was similar to the last one, was disposed of in the same manner.

A heavy snow-storm commenced at noon, and promises to be the heaviest yet.

Consecration of an Episcopal Bishop at Toronto.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 25.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was consecrated Episcopal Bishop of Toronto to-day.

The church was densely crowded with spectators from the United States. The Bishop-elect, after the divine service, took the following oath:

"I ANDREW NORMAN BETHUNE, do swear that I do, from my heart, abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and heretical, the damnable doctrine and position that princes, excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever; and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, State or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preëminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm. So help me God."

Preparations for the Canadian Confederation.

OTTAWA, Friday, Jan. 25.

The following Ministers are here: Messrs. BELLEAU, BLAIR, CAMPBELL, CHAPAIS and MCGEE. Daily sittings of the Council are held for the transaction of business. It is understood that a statement is being prepared by the Department of Public Works, of all the public property in the Province. It is presumed that the inventory required is to determine the extent of the works and property to be assumed by the future Confederated Government, in order to facilitate a settlement between Upper and Lower Canada.

Canadian Claims for Fenian Damages.

OTTAWA, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Cabinet has been in session all day. They have agreed to pay all claims for the damage against the Government that has arisen out of the raid by the Fenians last June. The bill is to be presented to Mr. SEWARD as an offset to the *Alabama* claims.

The Fifty-third, Sixtieth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of regulars have been ordered to England. The Canadian Government intends to call out three regiments of volunteers to take their place along the frontier.

Anti-Slavery Anniversary in Boston—Wendell Phillips Denounces the President and the Supreme Court.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Subscription Society held its thirty-third anniversary last evening in Music Hall. There was not a very large attendance. WENDELL PHILLIPS was among the speakers. He said, among other things, that the North must be kept up to the level of the devotion and sacrifice which is manifested by the South. If the people are permitted to come down to the level where HENRY WILSON trod, instead of being kept up where BOUTWELL and SUMNER live, a change of 5,000 votes will reëlect ANDREW JOHNSON; and SEWARD is politician enough to get them. We must get JOHNSON out of the way—not to punish him, but because we need his place to work from. President JOHNSON, he said, is a traitor, and the Supreme Court is poisoned with disloyalty. The Legislative branch of the Government must absorb the Government and save it.

Dishonest Post-office Clerk Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

SAMUEL ANGIER, an assorting clerk in the Post-office, was arrested last night for purloining money from letters.

Standard of Weights Adopted in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Chamber of Commerce this morning passed resolutions adopting the cental system regarding the weight of grain, and also changing the weight of a barrel of flour from 196 to 200 pounds, to take effect from Sept. 20, instead of March 1, and recommending other Boards to fix the change for that date.

A deaf and dumb boy was run over and fatally injured at Nevens, Ind., yesterday.

The weather has moderated considerably, the thermometer ranging from 43° to 45°. Quite a shower of rain fell early this morning.

Gov. Morton and the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 25.

A joint resolution, offered by Hon. JAMES HUGHES in response to the resignation of Gov. MORTON, passed both branches of the Legislature to-day. It was highly complimentary to the Governor's personal character and public services, and fully indorsing his late administration, expressing also entire confidence in his ability to render distinguished service to the country in the new position to which he has been chosen, and recognizing in the person of his successor, Gov. C. BAKER, a faithful officer of distinguished ability and unquestioned patriotism.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting in Mercantile Hall to-day. The attendance was not large. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Governmental protection to any class of its subjects is in direct proportion to the direct control said class has over the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That there can be no hope that the negro will receive security to his right to life, liberty and happiness, until he is placed on a perfect equality with the whites in the use of the ballot, and until the principle of impartial suffrage, without regard to color, is made the practical basis of our State and National Governments.

Letter from Gov. Cox, of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 25.

The following letter from Gov. Cox was received to-day by Gen. R. B. COWAN, Chairman of the State Union Central Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: A sense of duty to my family has made me decide to return, at the close of my present term of office, to my profession, and to the care of my private affairs, which have been wholly neglected since 1860. For this reason I shall not be a candidate for renomination, and have thought proper to make my determination known at this day, so that the canvass may not be complicated by any doubt as to my purpose. Very respectfully and truly yours,

J. D. COX.

Prize Fights at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

A fight between BILL DAVIS, of St. Louis, who fought MCCOOL three months ago, and BURNETT, of New-Orleans, ended in a victory for DAVIS, in seven rounds, occupying twenty-eight minutes. BURNETT is charged with selling the fight.

A second fight took place between DUFFY, of St. Louis, and PETER JOYCE, of New-York. JOYCE, after fourteen rounds, broke his thumb and forefinger, and threw up the sponge.

A Kentucky Murderer Pardoned.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The rumor prevalent last night that Gov. BRAMLETTE had pardoned TUTWEILER, convicted yesterday of manslaughter, proves to be true.

Great Fire at La Grange, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 25.

Private dispatches say that one-half of the flourishing town of La Grange, Ga., embracing all the business houses, was burned last night.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Impeachment Case—Bridging the East River—Dirty Streets in New-York—Board of Health—Railroad Investigation—Recess.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The Senate, after a two days' session with closed doors, has voted to sustain the charges against Judge SMITH, the County Judge of Oneida County. This virtually removes the Judge from office. The gist of the charges against him is, that he exerted himself to screen from prosecution the Provost-Marshal of his District, who had been guilty of serious malfeasance in office.

The vote in the Senate on the principal charges stood 20 to 3—the three dissentients being Messrs. STANFORD, H. C. MURPHY and SUTHERLAND.

A BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER.

Senator MURPHY, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill this morning to incorporate the New-York Bridge Company, the object of which is to erect a bridge between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The fact that Mr. MURPHY introduces the bill, and expresses the utmost confidence in the success of the project, is evidence that it is not a chimerical one. The bridge is to start from the junction of Fulton and Main streets, Brooklyn, and to have its New-York terminus at any point which may be selected not north of Chatham-square, and not south of Printing House-square. It is, of course, to be elevated above the masts of shipping in the river, and is to be a suspension bridge.

NEW-YORK STREETS.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a resolution to-day in the Assembly pronouncing Ex-Judge WHITING guilty of laches in the matter of cleaning the streets of New-York, and directing the Street-cleaning Commission to institute proceedings against him. The resolution was laid over.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Senate bill reported by Mr. ANDREWS in relation to the Metropolitan Board of Health is of great length, but does not in any way abridge or impair the powers of the present Health Board, nor does it materially enlarge them. It relates exclusively to matters of detail, and is intended to increase the efficiency of the Commission.

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

The Assembly Railroad Committee has adjourned the inquiry into the railroad difficulty over to Tuesday next. The feeling produced by the testimony so far divulged is one of surprise at the loose manner in which the two great corporations have managed their business. Contracts of the greatest magnitude seem to have rested solely on the recollection of the Presidents of the respective corporations, and to have been violated at the pleasure of either.

LEGISLATIVE RECESS.

Both Houses have taken a recess until Monday evening, which means in effect until Tuesday morning.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. CROWLEY—To grant to WM. ORTON, CHARLES E. LEIGH, and their associates, an exclusive right to lay telegraph cables from this State to France.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—Authorizing Joint Stock Fire and Marine Insurance Companies to reduce their capital.

Mr. LA BAU gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of Port Richmond.

RENTAL OF WHARVES, MARKETS AND FERRIES.

On motion of Mr. GIBSON, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be requested to report immediately to the Senate a full and detailed statement of all rents due on wharves, piers, markets, ferries and other property belonging to the City or County of New-York, with the names of the parties from whom such rentals are due; also, a full and detailed statement of all the sums paid on account of the City or County of New-York, during the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, for advertising, printing and stationery for the Common Council, Board of Supervisors and the various departments and offices of the said City or County; also, of all sums paid for repairing, whitewashing, furnishing and fitting up the arsenals within the said county for the year 1866.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED AFTER CONVICTION.

Also that Justices of the Court of Special Sessions of New-York be requested to report to the Senate, as early as possible, the number of persons discharged, either temporarily or finally, after conviction by said Court, with their name, crime and sentence, and the mode of their discharge. And also any information as to any proceedings had in such cases after discharges.

THE CASE OF JUDGE SMITH.

Mr. LA BAU moved the Senate to go into secret session on the case of Judge SMITH, of Oneida County.

By a vote of sixteen to seven, he was found guilty of the sixth specification, that he entered into corrupt and unlawful combinations with Provost-Marshal HADDOCK, and AARON RICHARDSON, a notorious bounty-broker.

By a vote of twelve to eleven, he was found guilty on the seventh specification, that said SMITH received from RICHARDSON $5,000 to offer HADDOCK as a bribe.

Guilty on the eighth specification, by a vote of seventeen to six, that said SMITH endeavored to procure from RICHARDSON certain manuscript evidence of HADDOCK's maladministration in office.

Not guilty, on the ninth specification, by unanimous vote, that the said SMITH habitually neglected the duties of his office, and that he was engaged in furnishing recruits, substitutes and bounty-brokerage.

The question was then put: "Shall GEORGE W. SMITH be removed from the office of County Judge of Oneida County for the cause stated in the items of the charges which you have found proven." And it was decided in the affirmative:

YEAS—Messrs. Burnett, Bennett, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Godard, Humphrey, Kline, La Bau, Lent, T. Murphy, O'Donnell, Sessions, White, Wilbur, Williams, Walcott—20.

NAYS—Messrs. H. C. Murphy, Stanford, Sutherland—3.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the Elmira Town Hall Act; to supply the City of Schenectady with water; to prevent frauds in opening and laying out streets in New-York.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State to the 18th of April, except in localities governed by special laws, was passed.

H. C. MURPHY introduced a bill providing for the erection of a bridge over the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn.

Adjourned until 7:30 o'clock, Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

Mr. HISCOCK, from the Judiciary Committee—It is the opinion that a sufficient number of votes were cast at the last general election to warrant the calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

Mr. A. J. WOOD, from the Canal Committee—Directing the State Engineer to make a survey of a route for Oneida Lake Canal, from South Bay to the Erie Canal, and report the facts and estimates within twenty days. Adopted.

Also, against the purchase by the State of a building in Buffalo for Land Offices. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To incorporate the Buffalo Park Company.

By Mr. G. W. BUCK—To create a bureau in the Law Department of New-York City for the collection of arrears of taxes.

By Mr. PURDY—To incorporate the Manhattan Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

By Mr. GRIDLEY—To amend the charter of the Merchants' Exchange and Newsroom of New-York.

By Mr. GRIDLEY—To regulate and establish the pay of the members and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

By Mr. BUCKLEY—For the improvement of the lands in and near Wallabout Bay.

By Mr. CREAMER—In relation to registering naturalized citizens of this State who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage.

By Mr. HAYNES—To incorporate the Atlantic Dock and Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. OAKES—For the construction of a railroad in Tenth-street and other streets and avenues in New-York.

By Mr. GENET—For the construction of a stone stairway in Central Park, at the corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To organize and establish a police force for the County of Oneida.

By Mr. CREGAN—For a railroad in Avenue C and other streets.

Also, to abolish the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to transfer the duties of that office to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

STREET CONTRACTOR JAS. R. WHITING.

Mr. CREAMER offered the following, which was laid over, giving rise to debate:

Resolved, That the Commission appointed by chapter 696 of the laws of 1865, to make a contract for the cleaning of the streets in the City of New-York, be and they are hereby requested to immediately investigate the cause of the gross neglect and violation of the contract on the part of Mr. JAMES R. WHITING, the contractor, and that they immediately take such steps as they shall deem proper to compel the said contractor to properly perform this work, and to keep the streets of the City free from the accumulation of filth and garbage.

Adjourned to Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Appointments for New-York.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25.

The following appointments for New-York City were made to-day: Collector, LEWIS EATON; Inspectors, CHARLES PENNIMAN, CHARLES A. PIERSON.

Trial of Ladies at Cincinnati for Robbing a Liquor-Dealer.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 25.

The trial of thirty ladies at Greenfield, Ohio, for robbing a liquor-dealer, was concluded yesterday. To-day the Jury returned a verdict of $62 for the plaintiff.

NO NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Efforts to Repair the Telegraph Lines to Nova Scotia.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, Saturday, Jan. 26—1 A. M.

There is no prospect of our receiving any cable news to-night. The telegraph officers report that their working parties are actively engaged in repairing the wires between Pictou and Port Hood, where they are broken in a great many places; and that it is possible, but by no means certain, that telegraphic communication will be restored to-morrow.

FROM KANSAS.

Speech of Senator Pomeroy in Kansas—Indians Coming East.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Jan. 25.

Senator POMEROY, in his speech last night at Topeka, said the South must be reconstructed on the basis of loyalty by loyal men after disfranchising the disloyal and leading rebels. The Confederacy had surrendered everything through LEE and JOHNSTON—reserved nothing and possessed nothing but what GRANT had given them in the terms of surrender. Senator ROSS indorsed the sentiments of his colleague.

Col. THOMAS MURPHY left Kansas City to-day with 66 representatives of the Indian tribes in Kansas to make treaties for the cession of their lands in this State, and the purchase of new homes in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas.

The severest snow-storm experienced here for five years has been raging since 2 P. M. yesterday. The snow is now two feet deep and badly drifted, and the the Union Pacific Railroad blockaded.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore Mayoralty Convention—A Young Man Shot by a Policeman.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Conservative Mayoralty Convention after organizing to-night adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A young man, 19 years of age, named WILLIAM HIXLEY, was shot and fatally wounded by a policeman to-night. Reason assigned was his failure to halt when ordered.

The Burns Club had a grand celebration to-night.

A storm of hail, rain and snow commenced at 11 o'clock P. M.

The Remains of Gen. Johnston at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Great excitement was occasioned by the interference of Gen. GRIFFIN in the obsequies of Gen. JOHNSTON. The stores are all closed and draped with mourning. Gen. GRIFFIN agreed to permit the body to be taken to the Episcopal Church, and burial service be read, on Mayor LEONARD giving the following pledge: "That there shall be no music by bands, ringing or tolling of bells, public or private demonstration of any organized association in the procession, should the body be conveyed to the church in this city and from thence to the point of its departure. All persons appearing in the procession shall be invited and appear as members of the deceased's family or friends."

The condition was refused, and the body remains in open view, where it has been visited by crowds. Business stores have been closed during the day in honor of Gen. JOHNSTON.

The Schooner Elizabeth Edwards Cut Through by Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 25.

The schooner *Elizabeth Edwards*, from Georgetown, S. C., for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores, was abandoned at sea on the 19th inst. She was cut through by ice fifteen miles from Cape May, on the 18th. The Captain and crew reached the five fathom light-ship in the yawl boat. The light-ship subsequently broke from her moorings, and drifted to the Delaware Breakwater, where the crew of the schooner were landed. The *Elizabeth Edwards* was 198 tons burden, and owned by Capt. ENOCH SMITH, WILLIAM MOORE, FRANCIS EDWARDS, and others.

The Steamboat St. Cloud Sunk on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 25.

The steamboat *St. Cloud*, for this point with five hundred tons of miscellaneous freight, consigned here, struck a snag at Plum Point at 8 o'clock yesterday, and sunk in twenty feet of water.

No lives were lost; a portion of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition. It is thought the boat will be a total loss. She was owned by her commander and Mr. DYERS, the clerk. She was valued at $20,000, and was insured in Cincinnati offices for $15,000.

The weather is clear and cold, and business dull. The river rose two feet to-day, and is full of rotten ice.

Celebration by the Burns Club of New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday Jan. 25.

The Burns Club of this City celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the Scottish Bard, at the New-Haven House, this evening. About 200 guests and members were present, who sat down to a grand supper, after which toasts were given and responded to by Governor Hawley, Donald G. Mitchel, Ike Marvel, Hon. Jas. F. Babcock, Hon. Joseph Sheldon, Hon. E. K. Foster, Hon. C. R. Ingersoll, Wm. H. Frazer, Esq., and others, the speeches being interspersed with Burns' songs. It was the largest and most enthusiastic celebration of the kind that has ever occurred in this city.

Seizure of Liquor at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The State Constabulary seized liquors to the value of $2,000 in a grocery-store in Charlestown to-day.

The admirers of ROBERT BURNS are celebrating the anniversary of his birth here to-night.

WILLIAM HUDSON and his wife were arrested to-day, charged with setting fire to a building in Charleston last night.

The Capital of Alabama to be Removed to Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Montgomery, Ala., dated Jan. 24, says, the Judiciary Committee of the House will submit to-morrow a bill for the removal of the State Capital to Mobile. The Committee stood eleven for and two against the measure.

Extensive Fire at Shunbula, Miss.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 25.

A destructive fire occurred at Shunbula, Miss., on the night of the 23d inst. Eighteen business houses were consumed, including three warehouses belonging to CHAMPIONER & SONS, whose losses alone amount to $45,000 or $50,000.

President Johnson's St. Louis Speech.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 25.

Gov. SMITH, of Montana, is in this city.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, a phonographic reporter of the *Democrat*, has been summoned to Washington to testify before the Impeachment Committee as to the correctness of his report of President JOHNSON's speech at the Southern Hotel, in this city.

Great Snow-Storm in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 25.

A great snow-storm, extending all over the State, commenced at 12 o'clock last night. It is still snowing hard, and the Western road is mostly blocked.

The Nevada Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Nevada Legislature unanimously passed a memorial asking Congress to aid in the construction of the Sutro Tunnel.

Appointments by the New-York State Canal Board.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Canal Board made the following appointments last evening:

[Those for New-York will be made to-morrow; those for the Middle Division have not been announced because of the absence of Canal Commissioner HOYT.]

Collectors.—For Albany, James M. Sayles; West Troy, Wm. D. Sunderlin; Schenectady, Lewis M. Clement; Fultonville, W. L. Vandenburgh; Little Falls, James Hart; Utica, Isaac Whitten; Rome, B. Whitmore Williams; Palmyra, Edward S. Averill; Rochester, W. D. Palmer; Brockfort, George R. Ward; Albion, Henry B. Barnard; Lockport, Moses G. Richardson; Tonawanda, Christian Schmenger; Buffalo, Levi Vallier; Waterford, John V. Tenbroeck; Fort Edward, Edwin R. Northrop; Whitehall, Sidney Brown; Mount Morris, Walter Kemp; Danville, Duane P. Stilwell; Caneadea, Ansel M. Minard; Olean, C. E. Dickenson; Boonville, John P. Hays; Albany, Robert Hilson.

Inspectors—Albany, Adam Sickles; West Troy, James P. Collins; Troy, Tennis Kesselburg; Utica, Timothy Kiely; Rochester, James Radiff; Buffalo, George M. Cove; Buffalo, Loomis Lyman.

Weighmaster—Albany, Frank B. Hine; West Troy, Nathan L. Benson; Utica, Richard U. Owens; Rochester, James P. Evans; Waterford, Edward Stewart.

Superintendents—Harmon Van Slyck, for sections one, two and three of the Erie Canal; Peter Harter, for sections four and five of the Erie Canal; Elon St. John, for section ten of the Erie Canal; E. Benedict Strong, for sections eleven and twelve of the Erie Canal; James H. Sherrill, for sections one, two and three of the Champlain Canal; William Sisson, for sections one and two of the Oswego Canal; Thomas W. Amsbury, for the Chemung Canal and Feeder and Crooked Lake Canal; Chas. H. Smith, for section one of the Chenango Canal; John L. Burleigh, for section one of the Genesee Valley Canal; Elijah Young, for section two of the Genesee Valley Canal; Hiram H. Wakely, for section three of the Genesee Valley Canal; Samuel M. Ferguson, for sections one, two and three of the Black River Canal.

The Tennessee Legislature—Constitutionality of the Franchise Law.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 25.

A bill passed the House increasing the salary of the State Judges; it had previously passed the Senate.

Col. E. A. KEEBLE made the opening argument in the Supreme Court, in the case involving the constitutionality of the franchise law. The Court will be occupied several days with the case.

The Storm.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 25.

Dispatches from La Crosse, Prairie de Chien, Madison, Wis., St. Pauls, Minn., and other points, west and northwest, say that they are in the midst of the heaviest snow storm which has fallen for many years. It had reached a depth of eighteen or twenty inches on the level, and was drifting badly.

Trains had all hauled off.

The Bloch-Kautz Case.

The examination in the case of JACQUES BLOCH vs. RAPHAEL KAUTZ, who is charged with stealing a quantity of valuable diamonds, was yesterday resumed at the Essex Market Court, before Justice SHANDLEY. The evidence for the prosecution being all in, counsel for the accused moved the dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the private ownership of the property alleged to have been stolen had not been shown—they (the defence) insisting that it was copartnership property, and that one partner could not, of course, by rule of law, steal from another. The Judge took the papers, and reserved his decision.

ASSAULT ON A NEW-YORK STEVEDORE.—CHRISTOPHER MCKENNA, a New-York stevedore, was assaulted yesterday forenoon by a gang of some twenty Eastern District 'longshoremen, while he was engaged in unloading lumber from the brig *J. Layton*, at the foot of North Second-street, E. D. It seems that MCKENNA brought a gang of men from New-York to do work which the Williamsburghers thought belonged to them, and they peremptorily ordered the former to quit. The order was disobeyed by the stevedore and his men, when the former was assaulted, receiving slight injuries about the face. Capt. WOGLOM and some of his men from the Forty-fifth Precinct dispersed the assailing party.

A Great Story.

It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is publishing another new story from the pen of the renowned romancer, LEON LEWIS. The name of this new production is "THE WATER WOLF; or, THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS," and it is beyond question the very best romance which its talented author has yet given to the world. It is full of the most exciting scenes and incidents, and while reading it the world and its cares are entirely forgotten, and the reader seems to be living among the characters of whom he is reading, so great a hold does the story take upon the imagination. Every lover of romance should secure the opening chapters, and our word for it, they will not be slow to obtain what follows.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated News.*

The Machine which Never Gives Any Trouble.

My wife and two sisters—says JOHN BANKS, of Bainbridge, N. J.—have each one of your machines, which have been used in their respective families for years—*without any trouble or repairs*, and with *perfect satisfaction.* [Letter of Dec. 26, 1866, to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.]—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. 35 cents a bottle.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS like a sky parlor in the City of Rome? Because it is a Rome attic (Aromatic.)

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Perpetual Insurance.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S Alum Patent Safe always proves its value when tried by fire.

Read the following extract from the *Day Book*, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 15, 1867:

"A safe belonging to Forbes & Butt was taken from the ruins yesterday, and opened in one of Major Grice's buildings on the opposite side. The safe contained money, papers and books, ALL OF WHICH WERE UNINJURED. It is one of the Valentine & Butler Alum Patent, and was subjected to a white heat by which some of the outer surface was melted."

VALENTINE & BUTLER,

Patentees and sole manufacturers of the Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., New-York, third door east of Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Musical String Tops

Have no springs to break; always wound up. Send for Circular, to the Agent, L. P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, New-York.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.

Ladies white satin, kid and linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers; India-rubber Shoes and Artic Gaiters at MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Surgical Lectures.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his tenth course of lectures on the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera to those more advanced students and practitioners who deem it important to supply the acknowledged deficiency of the Collegiate course on this vital subject. The peculiar methods of operations and the various instruments invented by him for the radical and immediate cure of stricture, the cure of hernia, varicocele, fistula and hemorrhoids will be demonstrated, and the anatomy shown on the cadaver, and whenever admissible the operations at his private hospital. Certificates of attendance on the course will be given and full diagrams of each operation. The lectures will commence on the first of March. For terms, apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily and 7 and 9 evenings.

A Soldier Who Had Lost the Use of His limbs from rheumatism has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

True Merit Appreciated.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy.

It is Altogether Wrong to Trifle with a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, IS GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room 69.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—WORTENDYKE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by George H. Fisher, D. D., JAMES ANDERSON to RACHEL A. WORTENDYKE, youngest daughter of Cornelius R. Wortendyke.

ATKINS—VOORHEES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. F. ATKINS to SARAH W. VOORHEES. No cards.

BROOKS—HULSE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. N. Freeland, Major T. B. BROOKS, of Lake Superior, Mich., to Miss HANNAH HULSE, of Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. No cards.

FULLERTON—MAITLAND.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, at Cally Chapel, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, by Rev. T. F. Hill, Lieut.-Col. FULLERTON, of H. M. Bengal Staff Corps, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late Stuart C. Maitland, Esq., of Dundrennan.

FISHER—SHARP.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. B. Brackett, HOMER FISHER to SARAH A., daughter of William Sharp, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HARRIS—BOWIE.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, by Rev. Dr. Pinkney, at the residence of John Bowie, Esq., Anne Arundel County, Md., CHARLES M. B. HARRIS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to AMELIA G. BOWIE, of Maryland.

KETTELL—FREEMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. S. Freeman, GEORGE B. KETTELL to CHARLOTTE R., only daughter of N. P. Freeman, Esq., all of this City.

MAYER—LA TOURRETTE.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, of Trinity Church, SAMUEL D. MAYER, of San Francisco, Cal., to ELLEN GRAVES, daughter of J. R. La Tourrette, of this City.

DIED.

BELL.—On Friday morning, Jan. 25, MARTHA JANE, only daughter of Ann B. and the late Joseph T. Bell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 64 East 22d-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BOWDEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, RICHARD MORRIS, son of the late Rev. James J. Bowden, and grandson of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, aged 7 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his uncle, Mr. B. K. Stevens, No. 31 Lafayette-place, on Saturday at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BRUNSON.—Near Peekskill, on Friday, Jan. 25, Mrs. HESTER ANN BRUNSON, aged 55 years.

Funeral at the residence of Stephen Curry, near Peekskill, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

COLES.—After a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, CATHARINE ANN, wife of Albert Coles, aged 51 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 163 West 39th-st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., near 2d av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CONNER.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Friday, Jan. 11, TIMOTHY CONNER, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Morrisania, this day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M., without further notice. Trains leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M.

DOMINICK.—On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, FRANCIS R. DOMINICK, aged 43 years, son of the late Francis W. Dominick, of Buenos Ayres.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, G. Mortimer, No. 144 West 47th-st.

FULLER.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, LORENAH H., wife of William Fuller, and daughter of Isadore and Hannah R. Vallier, aged 31 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 12 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FARREL.—On Friday morning, Jan. 25, ELLEN A., infant daughter of John and Ellen A. Farrel, aged 11 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 18 West 46th-st.

FERRES.—On Friday, Jan. 25, of congestion of the brain, CAROLINE GOODHEART FERRES, second daughter of John and Elizabeth W. Ferres, aged 8 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 52 Great Jones-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GREENE.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, MONTGOMERY M., only child of Elias M. and Helen Greene, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Spingler House, Union-square, this (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock.

KERNAGHAN.—At Centreville, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, FRANK L., only son of Henry D. and Elizabeth Kernaghan, aged 1 year, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. John Newman, Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday next at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M.

LAFOREST.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 24, ELIZA, wife of John A. Laforest, of Stow, Mass., aged 72 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, E. A. Laforest, at Orange, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock P. M. ☞ Boston papers please copy.

McKENZIE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, WILLIAM G. McKENZIE, a native of Strathspey, Invernesshire, Scotland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Quincy-st., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NORRIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, Mrs. CATHERINE D. NORRIS, widow of the late Thomas Norris, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, No. 109 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. to-day.

RUNNETT.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, of pulmonary tuberculosis, EDWARD S. RUNNETT, aged 37 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 63 Bleecker-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ST. JOHN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 25, Mrs. SARAH PARDEE, wife of Milton St. John.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

WEYMER.—On Friday, Jan. 25, of consumption, MICHAEL WEYMER, son of Adam Weymer, aged 30 years.

Funeral service on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph Dunton, No. 56 1st-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

SUMMONS.—The brethren of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, (Corinthian,) Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, MICHAEL WEYMER. JAS. R. ELSLY, M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. William B. Little, the Consul of the United States at Panama, of the death, on the 31st of December last, at sea, of GEORGE H. GREGORY, on board of the Pacific Mail steamer *Constitution.* The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information upon application to this Department.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Charles A. Leas, the Consul of the United States at Funchal, of the death, on the 8th day of December last, at Funchal, of EDWARD N. LAWRENCE, a native of New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent, No. 56 Cedar-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA will visit New-York professionally EVERY TUESDAY. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st.; office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; his medicines may be obtained there at all times; advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his respirometer, $5.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE. FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

EVERY SATURDAY, NO. 57, FOR FEB. 2, is now ready, and contains: James Russell Lovell; The Last Austrian who left Venice, by ANTHONY TROLLOPE; Silcote of Silcotes, by HENRY KINGSLEY; The Ice Cone at Montmorenci; Fort Lights; Sir William Parker, the Admiral of the Fleet; The French Police: A Rose; Black Sheep, by EDMUND YATES; Foreign Notes; Child's Song in Winter, by A. C. SWINBURNE. *.*For sale by all newsdealers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, publishers, Boston, and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

THE PEWS IN THE CHURCH, CORNER of Madison-av. and 28th-st., lately purchased by the Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Rev. W. T. SABINE, will be offered for sale on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock.

The Church will be open for inspection on the same days from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Soldiers and sailors who desire to join the "Grand Army," or to obtain copies of the Constitution, will please call at the office of the SOLDIERS' FRIEND, No. 12 Centre-st.

PILES, PILES AND ALL AFFECTIONS of the bowels permanently cured by specific remedies at Dr. A. UPHAM'S Medical Office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNISHING goods for ladies, gentlemen and children at J. SWORD'S, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts. N. B.—Shirts, drawers, gloves, hosiery, &c., very cheap.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTERTAINING FAMILY PAPER.
STREET & SMITH'S
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
now contains
An exciting sensational Romance,
THE WATER WOLF;
Or,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE BEST LITERARY PAPER PUBLISHED.

That it is thoroughly appreciated, its immense circulation—now OVER SEVENTY THOUSAND COPIES—affords incontestible proof. The publication of the present great story,

THE WATER WOLF,
promises to greatly increase the circulation of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Everybody wants to read
THE WATER WOLF.
The readers of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
comprise fully five times the number of copies printed each week, because
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IS IN EVERY SENSE
AN ENTERTAINING FAMILY PAPER,
and in each household, where a copy is taken,
EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY READS IT,
and then the contents are discussed and criticised while the readers are seated around the cheerful fireside.
THE WATER WOLF;
OR,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS,
is now a striking feature of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
THE WATER WOLF,
now publishing in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
The great success of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

depends upon the scrutiny exercised in compiling the contents, so that the slightest offensive word or passage may be avoided. Heads of families, fully aware that we expunge from our manuscripts every expression that might contaminate the young, present

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

to their wives and children, fully confident that its teachings will have a beneficial effect, and that its stories, while they inculcate good morals, also exhibit the punishment that must attend vice.

The opening chapters of
THE WATER WOLF
will be found in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
The contents of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
are varied to suit the popular taste; they are instructive, entertaining and amusing. The thrilling story of
THE WATER WOLF
appears in the current number of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Besides
THE WATER WOLF,
the thoughtful will find in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

subjects that will induce reflection, the knowledge-seeker will be edified and learn the social habits peculiar to various parts of the world, while the humorously inclined can always find in its columns something that will provoke merriment and laughter; and the lovers of sensational romance will be delighted with

THE WATER WOLF,
a large installment of which is given in the present issue of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

At the present time the reading matter is unusually meritorious. The serial which we have just commenced,

THE WATER WOLF;
OR,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS,

is thrilling, exciting and fascinating. The reader is alternately thrilled and charmed as the plot manifests itself, and the excitement induced by the multiplicity of incidents of a startling character, as depicted by the imaginative brain of the author, LEON LEWIS, proves that the gifted writer is unequaled in his particular line. "The Silver Ship," "The Step-daughter's Portion," "Syria, the Jewess," and the "Maid of Nona," were written by LEON LEWIS, and all who have read these stories know that, as a sensational romancer, he is entitled to bear the palm.

EDMUND KIRKE'S GREAT STORY,
ON THE BORDER,
is also one of the features of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Mr. KIRKE's reputation is so well established that it would be useless for us to add a word in his praise. His stories speak for him, and the bare announcement that he is a regular contributor to

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
has already secured and will continue to secure thousands of new readers.
THE WATER WOLF
Appears in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

DOESTICK'S INIMITABLE LETTERS.—Q. K. Philander Doesticks, the great humorist, furnishes us with one of his ludicrous letters every week. The subjects are always pertinent, and his style of discussing popular topics is decidedly unique.

THE WATER WOLF
Is published in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE BILBERRY PAPERS.—The authoress of "The Grinder Papers" is also a regular contributor to our columns, and in each issue will be found a mirth-stirring production under the caption of "The Bilberry Papers."

THE WATER WOLF
Appears in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE HOUSE OF SECRETS.—This mind-absorbing story is by the authoress of "Sir John's Adopted," a production that attracted much attention when it was published. One great peculiarity about the plot of the "House of Secrets" is that each character in the story possesses a secret which has a remarkable bearing upon the denouement. Although this serial has been in course of publication for some weeks, back numbers of it can be obtained at any time, and also those containing any other story.

THE WATER WOLF
IS PUBLISHED IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
We have not space to particularize at great extent the numerous features of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
The current number contains
THE WATER WOLF;
OR,
THE DEMON OF THE BURMUDAS.
We will just briefly mention

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A department in which the editor indulges in familiar chat with his correspondents, replies to various queries put to him, and disseminates information that is of the greatest popular interest.

THE WATER WOLF
APPEARS IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE KNOWLEDGE BOX.—In this column will be found Domestic Receipts, Scientific Notes, Hints to Farmers and Gardeners—in fact, suggestions that will prove useful to all classes of society.

THE WATER WOLF
IS A FEATURE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.—The important events of the world are epitomised in this column, and their essence given in pithy sentences.

THE WATER WOLF
IS PUBLISHED IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.—This department is entirely devoted to articles of a humorous nature, and it forms an excellent dessert to the mental feast which the columns of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY contain every week.

THE WATER WOLF
appears in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
The above are the regular departments of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
which, with the great story of
THE WATER WOLF
make
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
a very
ENTERTAINING FAMILY PAPER.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
besides
THE WATER-WOLF,
contains
SKETCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOVE SKETCHES.
SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE.
SKETCHES OF BORDER LIFE.
SEA SKETCHES.
And we had almost forgotten to mention that
THE WATER WOLF
will be found in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Lest it should slip the memory
we may as well hint that
THE WATER WOLF
appears in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
With such attractions, who can wonder that
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
is considered
THE BEST LITERARY PAPER PUBLISHED.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY TO-DAY,
contains the opening chapters of
THE WATER-WOLF;
OR,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every News Agent. Price Six Cents per copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO WORLD'S

Have indorsed Miss M. E. Braddon as a Novelist of transcendent power—the Old World and the New.

The English Reviews have carped at her works—probably because they had not soul enough to appreciate them—but the very Magazines in which their pettifogging criticisms are published have since found it to their interest to *beg for stories from her pen*, paying her such price therefor as she thought fit to demand; and she Queens it to-day in the department of SENSATIONAL ROMANCE wherever the English language is spoken.

Miss BRADDON'S latest and most fascinating Story, entitled

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,
which has stirred the hearts and imaginations of the whole public by the striking scenes with which it opens,
WILL BE RESUMED
and continued at great length in
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW,
and the new chapters will be prefaced by
A CLEAR ABRIDGEMENT

of the NINE CHAPTERS already given, so that all who were not fortunate enough to obtain the numbers of the paper containing the earlier installments will be furnished with a clue to every detail they embodied.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the new romance, and the impetus it has given to the circulation of that
COMMANDING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,

which long since dwarfed into insignificance the *verd antiques* of the Sunday Press, seems to have stirred the bile of "somebody who writes for the papers," and this "somebody" has had the ineffable assurance to assert that "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; Or, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING," is NOT by Miss BRADDON, and was not purchased from that distinguished authoress for the SUNDAY MERCURY.

MARK HOW A PLAIN TALE,
told by the "New-York Daily *Times*," (in which the imputation, it is presumed inadvertently, was permitted to appear,)
SHALL PUT THIS SLANDER DOWN.
From the New-York Times of Tuesday, Jan. 22.

THE REPRODUCTION OF ENGLISH WORKS OF FICTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the Sunday edition of the *Times* reference was made to the fact that a new novel, in serial form, by Miss Braddon, was advertised in a widely-circulated New-York journal under the title of *Nobody's Daughter; or, the Ballad Singer of Wapping*, while the same story, under a different title, was in course of publication in London. The New-York journal referred to was the *Sunday Mercury*, whose enterprising proprietors, in paying Miss Braddon's agents liberally for advance proofs of the serial, chose to change the title of the work. They acted with perfect good faith, in giving the authoress a munificent price here for her unprotected manuscript, and their contract, it appears gave them the privilege of bringing the work out under a new title in the United States.

Whatever question of commercial morality, therefore, is involved in the transaction does not reflect upon them as American publishers. The story entitled *Nobody's Daughter* is by Miss Braddon. *That* is the prime question. Whether our cotemporary paid too much or too little for it does not concern the public; and we have not attempted to speak of anything so foreign to our duty. We may however, express the hope that the enterprise of our neighbors will be rewarded as their liberality deserves.

The above *amende honorable* has no direct interest for the public, except as it confirms the fact that "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING" is printed from

ADVANCE SHEETS,
supplied by MISS BRADDON, and for which that lady received
"A MUNIFICENT PRICE,"

as heretofore stated by the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY in the columns of that paper, and in the business columns of the daily Press. It may be the custom of journals, whose only capital consists of boast and pretension, to attempt to

TRICK THE COMMUNITY

with *stale* and *stolen* stories; for concerns on their last legs, and destitute alike of brains and principle, will resort to almost any miserable device; but the newspaper that

OCCUPIES THE THRONE
of Sunday Journalism, with a revenue commensurate with its position,
STOOPS TO NO SUCH DECEPTION.

With large means to back its enterprise and large faith in the wisdom of doing things in a large and liberal way, it gives startling sums in

HARD GOLD

for the very best productions of foreign genius, and it at the same time is always ready to pay down on the nail the

HIGHEST PRICE
in greenbacks, for the writings of
NATIVE AUTHORS

of celebrity, if suitable for its varied pages. Dare any other (so-called) Sunday newspaper in the City of New-York, or in any other city of the Union, say as much.

The same spirit of liberality which secures for the literary department of THE SUNDAY MERCURY the best available talent in both hemispheres, pervades every other department. Cost is not thought of for a moment when an opportunity presents itself to obtain

EARLY INKLINGS OF INTELLIGENCE

on subjects of interest to the general public, or to any particular class. The eyes of the people of the City, and of the entire State, are now earnestly fixed on the State Capitol, and the Sunday Mercury's correspondence and special telegraphic dispatches have so far foreshadowed the policy of the majority in the Legislature with perfect accuracy. The Excise Law, the Metropolitan Railroad project, the plan now maturing for putting the City under the control of a Board of Public Works, to be appointed by the central power in Albany, and all the schemes for making the commercial capital of the Union as entirely dependent on the State Government as the District of Columbia is on Congress, are subjects which engage the special attention of the correspondents of the SUNDAY MERCURY, and their reports of the

DOINGS BEHIND THE SCENES,

will be found hereafter, as they have been found hitherto, as true as prophecy.

Almost every Sunday that vigilant caterer for the public serves up in the form of

MORNING TELEGRAMS FROM THE SOUTH,

important items of news from Washington not to be found in any other Sunday paper. Sometimes half a column or a column of lightning intelligence, received after every other paper published on the same day has gone to press, appears under one or other of its telegraphic heads.

The SUNDAY MERCURY'S arrangements for the procurement of local information of every kind are far more comprehensive than those of any other paper in the City.

All day on Saturday
ITS REPORTERS PERVADE THIS CITY,
Brooklyn, and all the suburbs for miles around. All night on Saturday night and up to
FOUR O'CLOCK SUNDAY MORNING,

(at which hour they deliver in their last reports,) they are on the move, gathering fresh facts for the delectation of the scores of thousands who take the SUNDAY MERCURY with their morning coffee, and would rather be without their coffee than without its entertaining accompaniment.

No bald paragraphs copied hastily from the Police books, disfigure the local department of the

PEOPLE'S SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Its reports are full, accurate, clear and exhaustive.

One of the most remarkable features in the paper is its

DRAMATIC, MUSICAL AND SHOW DEPARTMENT.

Such a full exhibit of all that is going on in the wide field of public amusements has never before been given. There is nothing like it in any newspaper, either at home or abroad. The finest reports of all athletic games and pastimes, and of all sporting events, are given in the SUNDAY MERCURY, and whoever can appreciate American humor will find in the [illegible] of the

TABLE TALK
abundance of side-shaking satisfaction.
LASTLY,

and this is a matter of some importance, because it shows that the public coincide in the opinions expressed in this advertisement, THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY EXCEEDS THE AGGREGATE CIRCULATION OF THE FIVE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THIS CITY THREE TIMES TOLD.

RELIEF FOR THE GREEKS.

A PUBLIC MEETING

in aid of the suffering families of the Greeks in the Island of Crete will be held in the large Hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock.

His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN will preside.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK,

and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESS OF DENMARK and the Young Czarewitch of Russia; eminent American Divines, including Reverend Doctors STEVENS, THOMSON, DURBIN, McCLINTOCK, MORRIS, JANES, SIMPSON, WHEDON, AMES, NAST, ELLIOTT and HAVEN; also, Hon. J. M. HOWARD, Capt. E. B. WARD and KERI-KERI, an Australian Cannibal; "Your Likeness," by Rev. Dr. WESTON; Self-Government: Pope's Essay on Man, &c., in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"CREAM OF MEDICAL LITERATURE."
LIV. PART LIV.
OF
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT
FOR JANUARY, 1867,
IS NOW PUBLISHED.

The January number of BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT of Practical Medicine and Surgery, Part 54, is now ready for delivery. Price and terms unchanged.

Yearly subscription, $2 50. Single parts, $1 50—prepaid.

For sale by all the principal booksellers.

Published by W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
And all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York,
And by Druggists and Apothecaries generally.

COLORADO AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A meeting of parties interested in Colorado will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of hearing the report of the Territorial Commissioner to the Exposition, and to take action in reference to the representation. The co-operation of the Colorado companies and all Coloradans is most earnestly solicited.

Hon. J. B. CHAFFEE. JAMES E. LYON.
WM. A. RUSSELL. JEREMIAH KERSHAW.
JOHN A. NYE. S. C. FIELD.
CHARLES H. HILL. J. W. HOLMAN.
DOUGLAS McINTYRE. GEO. W. MAYNARD.
GEO. E. RANDOLPH.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M. Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 8:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Jan. 25, Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SOVEREIGN CURE!—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., announces the only positive specific remedies which have ever effected a cure. Nature's Remedials from Plants, being the antipodes of these diseases as water is to fire. Explanatory circular, one stamp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CONTENTS OF NO. 4
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HYMN—"BE STILL."
WHAT A BAPTIST THINKS OF US.

The spirit of sect aroused. He calls for the names of our writers. Why?

An Octogenarian says the CHURCH UNION sounds like the "ninety-five Theses of Luther," and says, in the fullness of his heart: "God bless the CHURCH UNION *and all its branches.*"

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The VICAR OF BRAY wants to know all about the CHURCH UNION. Will be our friend if it *pays* and is respectable. If not—*not.*

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What a DUTCH REFORMED MINISTER thinks. Is there any RITUALISM in the Reformed Church?

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The sensation created by the early chapters of Miss M. E. Braddon's powerful romance, entitled

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OR,
THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,

was only a faint premonitory symptom of the interest it is destined to excite in its progress toward the grand catastrophe.

The third installment, published on Sunday last, bringing the narrative down to the ninth chapter satisfied the reading world that the GREATEST STORY OF THE DAY had been commenced in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, and due credit was awarded to the liberality and enterprise which had secured for the American public a serial issue of this extraordinary work

IN ADVANCE OF THE LONDON EDITION.
In order to place the many thousands who were
TOO LATE
in their applications on Sunday the 13th, and Sunday the 20th insts., on the same footing with their more fortunate neighbors, the
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SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,
will be preceded by a carefully written
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which will enable the reader who may begin the perusal of the story to-morrow to OVERTAKE those who are three weeks ahead in point of time. The recapitulation of each weekly installment of the romance in a condensed form, for the benefit of persons who happen from any cause to miss a number of the LEADING SUNDAY JOURNAL, is a work of great labor, and an entirely new feature in serial literature. Abridgements of novels and voluminous literary productions are sometimes published after the originals have been a long time before the world; but in this instance the abstract keeps pace with the issue of the work itself, and the public has at one and the same time

THE STORY IN FULL
and
A COMPREHENSIVE ABRIDGEMENT!

"Those who run may read" the resume *only*, if it so please them, while the others, with more leisure, will enjoy at their ease all the details of the marvelous PANORAMA OF THE PASSIONS which Miss Braddon has presented in the latest and grandest production of her genius.

In the chapters of "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING," to appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,

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As far as can be judged from the large increase in the sales of the SUNDAY MERCURY on the 13th and 20th insts.—amounting on the 20th to an excess of nearly 7,000 over the regular issue—the new story is the most popular work of fiction ever published in its columns.

Other causes, however, contributed in some measure to the immense and unprecedented demand for the issue of Sunday last.

On that day the SUNDAY MERCURY embraced several columns of exclusive intelligence, and was probably one of the most complete specimens of a UNIVERSAL GAZETTE ever published in this or any other country. A large portion of it was printed in condensed type, and it comprehended an amount of matter about equal to the contents of FOUR ORDINARY NEWSPAPERS.

If the value of the SUNDAY MERCURY is to be gauged by the quantity of words, or, in printers' parlance, by the "thousands of ems" it contains, it is worth more than twice as much as any other Sunday paper; but if its value is to be measured by the intrinsic importance and interest of its contents, then unquestionably it is worth more than the whole of them put together. It is in vain that would-be competitors with the most popular SUNDAY JOURNAL IN THE WORLD attempt to increase their circulation by trick and artifice. It is impossible to foist upon the public by any device, what the public has proven to be worthless, and resolutely made up its mind not to purchase under any circumstances or at any figure. It is absolute fatuity for the proprietors of mere abortions that

"Come into the world but half made up"

to attempt to run them against the most complete and comprehensive weekly newspaper published in the Western Hemisphere. What "old glory" is to national patriotism every day, the Sunday Mercury is to national intelligence on Sunday—viz., the STANDARD SHEET OF THE LAND.

THE BOOKS OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT show that the average weekly sales of the SUNDAY MERCURY during the last fiscal year were three times greater than those of ALL THE OTHER (self-styled) SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS CONJOINED, and the next returns will assuredly exhibit a difference still more striking.

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THE PLATTE VALLEY DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Sinking of the Steamer Platte Valley—Twenty Lives Lost.

The Memphis papers contain detailed accounts of the sinking of the steamer *Platte Valley*, about five miles below Memphis, on the evening of the 18th inst. It is estimated that the loss of life will not exceed twenty at the outside, most of the number being of the crew or negroes on deck. One of the stewards is missing. The steamer arrived at Memphis on the day of the disaster, from St. Louis, *en route* to Vicksburgh, and after taking on a number of passengers and a quantity of freight she left about 5:30 in the evening. The bell rang for supper shortly after leaving port, and as there were a very large number of passengers on board, the tables were quickly filled. The night was pleasant, although cold, and the passengers seemed all to be in the highest spirits, in the expectation of having a pleasant trip down the river. After passing President's Island, and when about five miles below this city, the *Platte Valley* came into collision with the wreck of the Confederate gunboat *Jeff. Thompson*, and a loud and ominous crash was heard. In an instant, where all had been joy and happiness, the greatest excitement prevailed. The steamer began to sink rapidly, and consternation was marked on every countenance. Ladies and children shrieked as they hurriedly left the supper-table, while strong men ran hither and thither, seeking those who were dear to them. All hurried toward the hurricane deck, for the vessel was rapidly sinking in deep water. No one could hurry fast enough, and the struggles to get out of the water were terrible in the extreme. The bottom of the boat is supposed to have been torn almost literally off. The water rushed in so fearfully fast that few of those below could go above, even if they had thought of doing so.

The Captain, W. H. BLAKE, the Clerk, Mr. A. C. ISAACS, and the other officers and crew of the boat, worked nobly to rescue the passengers, and they succeeded in getting nearly all up on the hurricane deck. A number of them, however, when they reached this point of comparative safety, in their excitement leaped overboard, and many of them met with a watery grave. Several, however, managed to swim to the Arkansas shore. Four minutes after the steamer struck the waters of the Mississippi were flowing over the hurricane deck, and the passengers were huddled together in groups, or moving from one point to another, seeking for relatives. Many of those who were unable to make the hurricane deck by the stairways, were rescued by being dragged out at the cabin windows and skylights of the vessel.

Col. GUS. HENRY, Jr., and wife were among the passengers of the boat. They had gone aboard at Memphis, destined for their homes at Laconia Circle, Ark., from a trip to Tuscumbia, Ala. But a few weeks since Hon. GUS. HENRY and wife, parents of the Colonel, barely escaped with their lives from the steamer *Fashion*, which was burned some twenty miles above Bayou Sara, in Louisiana. There was but one man who saved his trunk at the time of the disaster. When he was pulled up on the hurricane deck by the Captain he dragged a huge leather trunk after him, and it was saved. That man will take care of himself and get through the world. The deck-sweeper—a young lad—being on the lower deck, and seeing no other chance of escape, jumped upon the ice-box, and upon it floated a distance of over two miles, when he divested himself of his wearing apparel, plunged into the river, and swam to a snag near by, from which perilous position he was rescued, in a few minutes after, by a steam-tug, fortunately for him, engaged at that time in saving those who had, in the excitement and terror of the moment, jumped overboard from the wreck. Amid all the coolness and courage displayed during the sinking of the *Platte Valley*, perhaps none was more striking or conspicuous than that of a woman who carried her drunken husband from the cabin to the hurricane roof; and afterward, while the boat was being rapidly submerged, entered the cabin and rescued all her children, six in number. When she had accomplished this the husband rolled over and exclaimed in his drunken, guttural tones, "darling (hic) we are saved." It was frequently suggested to throw him overboard by the indignant passengers, but the same heroic courage which had saved him was again interposed, and he remained in his drunken stupor unmolested.

One of the roustabouts jumped into the water and rescued two white men who were in a drowning condition. But for the exertions of the Captain and others a great many would have jumped off after the danger was over, so panic-stricken do men become under unusual circumstances of danger. The ladies acted with much more coolness after the first moment of dismay than the men.

A gentleman from Arkansas, named MARTIN, floated two miles down the river on a door, and was picked up by a flatboat. A deck-sweeper also floated down about the same distance, and, finding he would soon become stiff from cold, abandoned the float and swam to a snag, which he climbed up, and from which he was ultimately taken by the flatboat.

Few only of the cabin passengers are known to have been lost. One old gentleman and lady, bound for the mouth of Red River, are missing, and most probably lost. Two of the deck hands were smothered up or fastened by the falling of a lot of corn when the boat careened, and thus perished. The others, we understand, escaped.

The cabin floor was torn asunder as the boat sunk, and a horse, a number of hogs, and many articles of freight were forced up through the opening. An effort was made to let the horse out, but it failed.

The money of the passengers in the safe amounted to $12,000 or $15,000. One man had $5,000 in gold. Mr. A. C. ISAACS, the clerk, rushed to the safe after the water began to enter the cabin and secured the money in his handkerchief. He was unable to get the boat's money, and barely had time to jump out the window and be lifted above as the water filled the office and cabins. One of the passengers on receiving his money burst into tears of joy. The books of the boat were lost. The two families bound for Texas have not been heard from. They are almost without a doubt lost.

The *Platte Valley* was built about nine years ago, and had lately been repaired at an expense of $15,000. She was owned by Capt. BLAKE and Capt. BEN. JOHNSON, of St. Louis. The present trip was very promising. The cargo aboard is estimated to have been worth $500,000. The officers never had a better prospect, and expected to clear $5,000 by the trip. The value of the vessel was about $35,000; insured for $15,000.

The old wreck lies in the channel, which is very swift, about seventy-five yards from the shore. Just that the river makes an abrupt bend. It seems that the pilot miscalculated the force of the current, or the distance of the wreck, and in attempting to make the turn was carried literally across the wreck. That old gunboat is more destructive of life under water than she ever was when afloat.

A curious case has just been disposed of in the Orleans Circuit, at Albion, involving the question of the legality of Confederate money. The action was brought on four promissory notes given by the defendant to the plaintiff while both were prisoners of war in the Salisbury Prison. The consideration for the notes was Confederate money. Judge DANIELS, who is holding the circuit, granted a non-suit.

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Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

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R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly dumb work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Late of Baltimore,
Law Office,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS, 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 255 Centre-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.
JAN. 15, 1867.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,
Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Represented by FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

NOTICE.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, located at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier.
Dated WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1866.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
(City of Chicago,) Bonds for sale by
TYLER, WRENN & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$2,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866		2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,470,346 41
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at		141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank		434,207 81
Total amount of Assets		$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.
JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.
WM. CLARKE, E. F. C. YOUNG, T. E. BENWELL, CHAS. H. O'NEILL, Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office, No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.
THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1867.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20; $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

BANKERS AND BROKERS WHO DESIRE to know the truth, will do well to read the Money Article in the WEEKLY ERA. Published at No. 9 Spruce-st. Only 5 cents.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; no brokerage. Apply to R. SHERRILL, No. 745 Greenwich-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107⅝	107⅞	June, 7-30	104	104⅛
Coupon 1881	107⅝	107⅞	July, 7-30	104	104⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	105⅝	105⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	107	107¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅝	105⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	105½	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	115
5-20 " new, '65	104	104¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '6[illegible]	113⅝	114
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅝	111⅞
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	11[illegible]
Gold	134⅝	134⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	11[illegible]
August 7-30	104⅛	104⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	11[illegible]

STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.
Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.
GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &C., &c.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY.—We, JAMES A. WOODBURY, President of the Union Paper Collar Company, and SOLOMON S. GRAY, CORNELIUS P. HATCH, CHARLES L. LOCKWOOD, JOHN G. JOHNSON, WILLIAM E. LOCKWOOD, E. D. LOCKWOOD, SAMUEL JOHNSON and HENRY J. ADAMS, a majority of the Trustees of said Company, do hereby certify and report that the amount of the capital stock of said Company, which has been issued by said Company, is the sum of Three Million Dollars.
That the capital stock of said Company has been all paid in full to the amount of Three Million Dollars.
That said Company has no existing debts against it.
JAMES A. WOODBURY.
SOLOMON S. GRAY.
CORNELIUS P. HATCH.
CHARLES L. LOCKWOOD.
JOHN G. JOHNSON.
WILLIAM E. LOCKWOOD.
E. D. LOCKWOOD.
SAMUEL JOHNSON.
HENRY G. ADAMS.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.
City and County of New-York, ss.—JAMES A. WOODBURY being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Union Paper Collar Company, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true to the best knowledge and belief of this deponent.
JAMES A. WOODBURY.
Sworn to before me, Jan. 14, 1867.
A. L. MACNAB, Commissioner of Deeds.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 90,312
DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 28 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 2d inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.
THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FIFTH-AV. STABLES, CORNER 44TH-ST. and 5th-av.; horses boarded with best of care; horses, wagons and harness sold on commission.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union or such other Depots as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.
In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)
3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:
New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 31st., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
15,000 sup. feet roofing felt or tarred paper.
4 dozen rim locks, tumbler 7 inches.
200 feet rubber hose with couplings 1 inch.
4 dozen globe stop-valves, ¾ inch to 1½ inches.
24 boiler tubes, American, lap-welded, 2 inches diameter, 7 feet 3 inches long.
One planing-machine to plane 8 feet long, 30 inches wide and 28 inches high.
One Former machine, No. 66, extra large, for heavy plate (double geared) rollers, 3 inches diameter, 37 inches long.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
300 pounds copper wire, for coupling hose.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
877 light double thick crown glass.
2,500 pounds red lead, dry.
22,525 pounds white lead, in oil.
5,000 pounds black paint, in oil, 25-lb. and 50-lb. kegs.
2,000 pounds yellow ochre.
500 pounds green paint, in oil, 10-lb. cans.
2,000 pounds white zinc paint.
50 gallons Demar varnish, 10-gallon cans.
50 sash tools.
100 yards hair cloth, 30 inches.
500 yards gimp.
2 gross upholsterer's buttons.
25 coils B lead pipe, ¾ inch to 1¼ inches.
500 oars, 12 feet to 17 feet.
1,000 pounds copper boat-nails, 6s, 8s, 10s.
250 kegs and 22,000 pounds wrought-iron spikes, 6 inch to 9 inch.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
8,000 feet black walnut, 1 to 3 inches thick.
6,000 feet white pine box, 1 to 1¼ inches.
100 Martin boiler tube brushes.
6 dozen door mats (one-half rubber.)
50 seamless brass boiler tubes, 5 feet long, 2¼ inches outside diameter.
2 circular heads, 76½ inches diameter, ⅝ inch thick, charcoal boiler plate No. 1.
400 feet copper wire rope, ¾ inch diameter.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms *with further particulars for bidders*, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

AUCTION SALES.

FORTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE.
30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
30,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February, 1867.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
Will be sold at public auction on
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
all the manufactured and unmanufactured stock, tools, knives, press, fixtures and machinery for the manufacture of merchandise tags, direction labels and pocket tablets, belonging to the firm of Whitmore & Bell. Also, a valuable lease of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run from the first of May next.
The sale will commence at No. 163 Broadway and will conclude at No. 33 Beekman-st. Terms cash.
R. W. POTTER, Receiver.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JAN. 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
No. 152 BARCLAY-ST.—The most substantial, elegant and convenient five-story and basement marble-front store and building; the lot is 25x100; the building as follows: basement and store 25x95, the second, third, fourth and fifth stories 25x85.
Map and particulars at the office.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR SALESROOMS, NOS. 694 AND 695 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 4TH-ST.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, JAN. 28 AND 29, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY—Chiefly of works relating to the HISTORY OF AMERICA, general and local, including many that are very choice and exceedingly scarce; and a collection of valuable Voyages and Travels. Also, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, embracing Lord Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico," in 9 vols., folio, half morocco, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on view.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock, and the two following days, at the same hour:
The entire ART LIBRARY of Mr. S. P. AVERY (who is going to Europe, having been appointed agent for the American Art Department at the Paris Exposition), comprising an extensive collection of SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, gathered by him with much care during many years as an engraver, with special reference to the quality of the illustrations. Many of the books are richly bound. Also, a great great variety of FINE ENGRAVINGS, Photographs, Chromos and Lithographs, in frames and in sheets. And also TWO MAHOGANY BOOKCASES, WALNUT LIBRARY TABLE, EASELS, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the articles are on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON STATE, BEAVER, PEARL, GREENWICH, WATER, JOHN, FRONT AND JACKSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
STATE-ST.—No. 7, running through to No. 16 Pearl-st.
BEAVER-ST.—No. 95, near Wall-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—No. 26, near Morris-st.
PEARL-ST.—No. 272, running through to No. 207 Water-st.; on No. 272 is a four-story new store, 32.9½x66 feet.
PEARL-ST.—Nos. 231, 233 and 235, southwest corner and including No. 118 John-st.
FRONT-ST.—Nos. 343, 345 and 347, northeast corner of Jackson-st., 70x75 feet.
SAMUEL ROGERS,
WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
N. P. ROGERS.
Executors and Trustees of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased.
Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, WARREN AND DUANE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Ralph L. Bush, deceased:
GREENWICH-ST.—The five story and attic brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Dey and Fulton sts., and known as No. 186, being 22.11 by an average depth of 54 feet.
WARREN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Warren-st., near West-st., and known as No. 122, being 23x90 feet.
DUANE-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Duane-st., near Greenwich-st., and known as No. 185, being 20x50 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 30TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—Valuable lease of 23 years from May 1, 1867, with all the improvements, at $2,500 and taxes ground rent per annum. Lease from George Douglass to New-York City Mutual Coal Company. Lot 69 feet front on 6th-av., 51 feet rear by 94 feet on 30th-st.
Terms cash.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executor of the estate of John C. Hitchcock, deceased:
6 shares Preferred 8 per cent. Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; 4 per cent. semi-annual interest due Feb. 1.
$13,886 Dividend Scrip New-Jersey Zinc Co., bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July.
130 shares Common Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; since the 1st of July last two dividends of 7 per cent. each, and one of 6 per cent., amounting together to 20 per cent., have been paid from the earnings of the Company.
Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., viz.:
$285 of year 1859. $720 of year 1861.
$530 of year 1861. $170 of year 1862.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AND CLOSING SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY, ROMAN AND FLORENTINE AGATE AND MARBLE TAZZAS AND VASES.
ELEGANT ROMAN MOSAIC TABLES, &C.
The balance of importation of Signor Torello Bensi.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell by auction this SATURDAY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AND EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
at Nos. 940 and 942 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st.,
The balance of collection of LIFE-SIZE BUSTS, with elegant marble pedestals, statuettes of VENUS DE MEDICIS, FIDELITY, GOOD SAMARITAN, and others; also, superb Tazzas and Vases in Etruscan, Roman, and Pompeiian style. Catalogues now ready, and the statuary is
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock, tools, fixtures and machinery for the manufacture of merchandise tags, direction labels, and pocket tablets, belonging to the firm of Whitmore & Bell. Also, a valuable lease of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run, from the 1st of May next.
The sale will commence at No. 163 Broadway, and will conclude at No. 33 Beekman-st. Terms cash.
R. W. POTTER, Receiver.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.
A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:
120,000 pounds gun metal, | 225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell, | 2,400 cavalry saddles,
9,000 pounds old lead, | 6,000 pounds brass,
247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accouterments, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.
The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:
350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.
About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.
TERMS.
Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF DISTRAINED GOODS.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the bonded warehouse of MICHAEL J. RYAN, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., 25 packages, containing about 200 gross of fancy dress buttons, distrained upon for non-payment of internal revenue taxes.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
as follows:
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,)
BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 173 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 BROADWAY,
LACE CURTAINS CORNICES, SHADES, FRENCH CHINTZES, LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, FLANNELS, &c.
No. 809 BROADWAY,
Between Eleventh and Twelfth sts.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS
AND FANCY ARTICLES, AU BON MARCHE, Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sevres. Ladies visiting Paris should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment. They will find an immense assortment of every novelty of the finest quality and real cheapness.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
L. CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 3d inst. I seized, in the distillery on 7th-av., between 47th and 48th sts, for distilling without license, 1 iron still, 1 doubler and worm, 1 cooler, 1 force pump, 2 lengths of hose, 1 pail, 1 shovel, 1 lot stove-pipe, 4 brass cocks and connection pipes, 45 gallons of whisky, 1 furnace; owner unknown. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication expose the same for sale by public auction.
T. W. EGAN,
Collector of Int. Rev., 9th Dist. New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 26th of December last, I seized in the distillery on 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for distilling without license, 1 copper still, 1 doubler and connections, 1 copper worm, 2 lots of hose, 1 ax, 8 grain bags, 1 lot of grate bars, 1 poker, 1 gallon measure, 1 funnel unknown. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.
T. W. EGAN,
Collector of Internal Revenue, Ninth District, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on 10th inst. I seized (2) two barrels of distilled spirits, improperly branded, while in transit through 45th-st. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication expose the same for sale by public auction.
T. W. EGAN,
Collector of Internal Revenue,
Ninth District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON of the 18th day of December, 1866, I seized four barrels distilled spirits improperly branded, while in transit on truck No. 5,615, owner unknown. No owner appearing for the same within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.
T. W. EGAN,
Collector of Int. Rev. 9th Dist. New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 8th inst. I seized (2) two barrels of distilled spirits, improperly branded, while in transit through 2d-av. No owner appearing within thirty days from this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and, after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.
T. W. EGAN, Collector Ninth District New-York.
NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1867, IN GOING from No. 184 7th-av. to 20th-st., and from thence to French Church on 23d-st., near 6th-av., a package containing TWO BANK BOOKS on the Bowery Savings Bank, Nos. 153,131 and 227,062, with the following United States Securities: Two U. S. 7-30, 1865, No. 73,805, $500; do. No. 73,8 6, $500; 2 U. S. 5-20, 1862, No. 34,089, $100; No. 34,090; 5-20, 1862 $100; 1 U. S. 5-20, 1865, $1,000, No. 11,357; 1 do. 5-20, 1865, $500. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the office of SARTER & TUNIS, Stock Brokers, No. 27 William-st.

LOST—SUPPOSED IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY of Canal-st. and West Broadway, or in a Broadway car, a PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, containing family likenesses, also photographs of Napoleon III. and his son and other members of his family, highly prized by the owner and probably of no special value to the finder. If found and left at the office of this paper, a reasonable reward will be paid.

THE TWO LADIES WHO PICKED up and opened a package on Monday last containing two bank books and Government securities near 25th-st. had better return the same to subscribers and save trouble, as they can be identified by the boy to whom they gave the $100 5-20 bond. SARTOR & TUNIS, No. 27 William-st.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
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ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &C.
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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
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STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 5[illegible] per chaldron by CRAPSEY & BURNS, No. 363½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

PARIS—OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 6[illegible]. Every information [illegible] gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. SCHUYLER, OF ROCHESTER, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks, in the large chapel of the University on Washington-square. Services at 10½ o'clock. This chapel has been occupied solely by the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks for the past eighteen months, who will continue their services here until their removal to their new Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour in East 25th-st., now approaching completion. As there is another and smaller chapel in the University which is occupied by other congregations, and as the public announcements of the services appear occasionally to conflict, this notice is given in explanation.

A SPECIAL SABBATH-SCHOOL MEETING will be held at the Howard Mission, No. 37 New-Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. It is expected this will be a season of more than ordinary interest. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH and other interesting speakers will address the meeting. The Little Wanderers will sing some of their sweetest songs. Friends of the little ones are invited to enjoy it with us. On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, recently returned from Europe, will given an account of his visits to the various charitable and reformatory institutions of Europe, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st. A company of the sweetest singers from the Mission will be present and sing some of their best songs.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, having crossed the Atlantic to deliver a message to Americans and to the world, did so at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, and has embodied it in an instrument of ministerial testimony that may be had gratis at the hall. It will be found to comprise, but in a sufficient and initiatory manner, all that Christians expected of the wonderful Jesus. He may be inquired of at No. 217 West Houston-st.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold Divine service at the French Church du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. CHANDLER, General Secretary of the Sunday-school Union and Church Society, will preach, explanatory of this institution, in the MORNING. Preaching by the Rector in the EVENING.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 30th inst., the second of the course of lectures before the Lee Literary Association will be delivered in this church by Rev. D. K. LEE. Subject—*Patrick Henry and Whitfield.* Tickets 30 cents each.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on the 27th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Prof. MARTIN, of the New-York University; and by Mr. ALLIS, of the Theological Seminary, at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Essay by ELIHU ROOT, Esq., subject—*Christianized Ambition.* Young men and the public generally invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE NEXT sermon in the course on Christian Education, will be preached in St. Ann's Church 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. L. DROWNE, of New-Haven. Subject—*Early Education—Good or Bad—the Only Seed Time.*
C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Society of the Central Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, (7th-av. near 14th-st.) on SUNDAY the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Maj.-Gen. FISKE and Rev. Mr. RIDGEWAY will make addresses. The pastor, Rev. J. HARE preaches at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETings. Seats free. Discussion on the *Immoral Influence of the New-York Herald* at 10½ A. M. Discussion on the *Moral Influence of Theatres* at 3 P. M. Dr. LAZARUS makes the opening address before the Progressive Conference, at 7½ P. M., on *Metempsichosis, or Resurrection of the Body.*

ARGUS HALL, NO. 600 BROADWAY, near Houston-st. Broadway Associate Reformed Congregation. Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., 8 P. M. Lessons for the clergy on *The Times we Live in, or Life's Vicissitudes*, preparatory to lectures on *The Streets of New-York by Gas-light.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original, permanent mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES under inspiration before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Inspiration and Mediumship* and *Christ and the People.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. A statement of the year's work will be given on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. The friends who have aided this Church are invited to attend.

REV. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., WILL preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, in the Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st. Subject—*Luke, the Beloved Physician.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

GERMAN SABBATH MEETING IN FAvor of the Sunday clause in the new Excise Law will be held SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Cooper Institute, to which all friends of a quiet and orderly Sabbath are invited. Addresses will be delivered by eminent clergymen and laymen.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening. A protracted meeting will begin in this church on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th. Preaching every evening by Eld. A. N. GILBERT, of Syracuse.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL will deliver a series of discourses on the following subject: *Tri-Unitarianism versus Unitarianism and Universalism.* To commence (D. V.) next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH ST., near 5th-av.—T-MORROW. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes, and the Rev. E. L. DROWNE at 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., Rev. G. L. DEMAREST, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Home Religion.* Strangers always welcome.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon to young men. Subject—*Solomon's Proverbs on Words.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. D. WALKER will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE COMING CRASH OF NATIONS; Isaiah xxx., 25, 26. The Messenger of the coming Judge and Saviour will preach on the above important theme, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free.

THE PRAYER-MEETING UNDER THE auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association will be held during the next week, beginning Jan. 28, inst., in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., near 6th-av. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH his farewell sermon in the Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. He will preach, also, at 10½ A. M. Baptizing in the evening.

AT MESSIAH CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av. *The Historical and Scriptural Entertainments of the Popular View of the Millennium*, by Rev. J. D. VAN DERZEE, at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 10½ A. M. Public service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. EMERSON will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL LECture in the Greene-st. M. E. Church for the benefit of the Sunday-school, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-Made Men.* Tickets 50 cents.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening services will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THREE PULpit services will be held, viz.: At 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Rev. E. L. JANES will preach in the MORNING. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. A. H. CLAPP will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school 2½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above Church by Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Jan 27, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. DICKENSON WILL PREACH IN the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 3.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—ELDER TIMOTHY COLE, of Massachusetts, will preach three times on SUNDAY, at the Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., and also each evening of the week.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, junction of 7th-av. and 47th-st. Preaching SUNDAY, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., and every night next week, at 7 P. M.

REV. DR. HATFIELD WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church on SABBATH, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TO CHURCHES.—A PERSON FULLY QUALIfied to fill the office of Sexton, is desirous of obtaining a position in this City or Brooklyn; the highest testimonials produced. Address J. T., Box 167 *Times* Office.

A CHAPEL, PLEASANTLY SITUATED on the upper part of 6th-av., all furnished for immediate occupancy, can be rented on SUNDAYS. Apply at No. 727 6th-av.

ALFRED W. FRASER, SEXTON OF Zion Church and furnishing undertaker, No. 266 Henry-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—[illegible] National Writing Fluid" and "American [illegible]" [illegible] do not corrode [illegible] by the trade generally. Manufactured by [illegible], successor [illegible]. Removed to [illegible] Washington-st., near [illegible].

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Jan. 30
HECLA..........Feb. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 3 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE, LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN, Capt. CROGAN..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 57 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD..........SATURDAY, Feb. 9
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..........Jan. 26
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 2
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY..........Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.. 95 | Steerage to London...... 34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris........ 40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE..........GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA..........BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
GULF STREAM,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Feb. 2.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, Jan. 30,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on Friday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received on company Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, until 3 P. M. on day before sailing of steamer.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on the pier.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $263 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS COUSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The popular and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates.
For passage, &c., apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c. to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURGH AND NORFOLK.—The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 M., giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections. Freight for Richmond and Petersburgh will be reshipped at Norfolk. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.
THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the agreements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company having been recognized by the New-York Central Railroad Company, arrangements satisfactory to both companies, for the transaction of their passenger and freight business, have been made.
Passengers will be ticketed and luggage checked on and after 20th inst. as heretofore.
The same will be observed as to freight.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house No. 416 5th-av., near 38th-st., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office Nos. 4 and 6 Pine, Room No. 3,
Has for sale a large number of first-class houses on FIFTH, MADISON and PARK Avenues, and on the principal streets in the most desirable parts of the City. Also, BUSINESS PROPERTY in improving localities. Parties having properties to SELL or LEASE are respectfully solicited to place them in his hands, and may be assured of proper and prompt attention.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson. Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 60 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, west 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NOS. 47 AND 49 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.; lots 25x94 feet each; the buildings are brick, five stories high, built in the best manner, and covering nearly two-thirds of the land. For manufacturing purposes it cannot be surpassed. Apply to
JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

STORES FOR SALE.—NO. 92 JOHN-ST., No. 78 Maiden-lane.
Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the ferry.
Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek.
52 acres on south side of Staten Island. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NEAT AND well-built three-story brick house and lot, with stone stoop, No. 23 Commerce-st., New-York City, the property of the heirs of Cornelius Westervelt, deceased. Inquire at the premises, or of FREDERICK DEVOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON HOUSTON-ST., 100 FEET WEST of Broadway, a plot of about 50 feet front, with two buildings that will pay a good interest; terms easy. Apply to the owner at No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M. Brokerage allowed.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, instant possession, $15,000; three-fourths may remain on mortgage, or will rent for $1,800; splendid neighborhood, No. 112 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 46 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROP-erty No. 80 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is a four-story high-stoop brick, 25 by about 60; lot, one-half the block. For terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A VALUABLE COR-ner property, suitable for store purposes, in a central business location near Broadway; ten years' lease, price moderate; terms easy; title perfect. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 Times Office.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 63 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE, A choice plot of about 58x100; very suitable for piano-forte, furniture, &c., salesrooms. The old buildings pay interest on the cost. Possession May 1. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, No. 74 West 38th-st., 20x55 feet, lot 98.9; all improvements and in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in Lexington-av., near 28th-st., in complete order; fine location. Apply to STEELE, RAYMOND & CO., No. 60 White-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MADI-son-av., at a very low price. Apply, with reference, to J. R. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 40 CLIN-ton-place. Thoroughly built and in good order. Price, $18,500. J. L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 49th-st. J. M. COBURN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A MEDIUM-SIZED RESI-dence in this City; also one in Brooklyn. Also, City property wanted in exchange for a beautiful country seat on the Hudson and a fine new residence in Bridgeport Conn.
ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WEST-chester County, and within thirty miles of New-York City, with a few acres of land; must be in a healthy location. Address, with particulars, JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Building, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A 5TH-AV. CORNER house and lot, (English basement preferred,) within a few blocks of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 113 Times Office, stating location, price, and how much may remain on bond and mortgage.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, FOR WHICH about $14,000 cash will be paid; between Union-square and Central Park, Lexington and 6th avs. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 1,376 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 33 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 35½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BEFORE HON. GEORGE G. BARNARD—In the Matter of the Attachment of the steamboat PROVIDENCE, her tackle, &c., by PETER KING and HENRY B. EELLS.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant of attachment was issued by Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1867, for the sum of seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents, on the application of PETER KING and HENRY B. EELLS, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the steamboat or vessel called the PROVIDENCE, belonging to the port of New-York, and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.
Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1867.
BENEDICT, TRACY & BENEDICT,
Attorneys for Applicants,
ja25-law4wF No. 76 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts pursuant to statute. RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. Dodge & Co. Notice first published Dec. 22, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. Tyler, first Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 9th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.
Dated, Dec. 15, 1866. d22-law10wSat.

SYRUP POTS FOR SALE—AT THE AMER-ican Papier-mache Manufacturing Co. About 10,000 iron tilted syrup pots at a low figure; or will exchange for lump or bastard moulds, or bastard pots.

TO LET.

TO RENT—ON GRAMERCY PARK, A STRICT-ly first-class furnished house, in style unsurpassed; will only be rented to a small family for eight months, or perhaps longer, and possession will be given at a day's notice. Price $500 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, to let, situated on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., 25x125 feet, to a private family without small children, for six months, from the 25th February; the house is elegantly furnished; Steinway grand piano-forte, billiard table, extra sized stalls for four horses, and carriage room for five vehicles; rent, $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT HAVERSTRAW, Rockland County, the store and dwelling attached to the same, formerly occupied by Messrs. De Novelles & Gurnee, being a first-class stand for business for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, or of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av.

CLUBS, HOTELS AND OTHERS.—TO lease for a term of years, the large building northwest corner of Broadway and 25th-st.; the corner store is rented for one year. Two stores could be made on Broadway, adjoining the corner. For full particulars and terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET—An office in a good store in Park-place, near Broadway, with the use of basements for storage, if desired. Possession Feb. 1. Apply at No. 40 John-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR Broadway, 32 by 64, four stories, elegantly furnished; has all the modern improvements. For terms and permit apply at No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

STORAGE FOR EVERYTHING—FURNI-ture, baggage, &c., with or without separate rooms, to which access can be had at all times. No. 252 9th-av. and No. 300 West 34th-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CORNER on 5th-av., opposite Delmonico's, 48 by 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 385 5th-av.

FACTORY TO LET—THE GLASS-HOUSE, Hunter's Point, on Newtown Creek, near East River, about 250 feet front with dock. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE (THREE rooms) for man and wife, east side of the City, below 6th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—PART OF AN OFFICE NEAR Wall-st., on first and second floors. Address W. and Y., Box No. 5,127 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE for single gentlemen, convenient to bath-room, No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RE-spectable private family; rooms on first or second floor for two ladies; vicinity of Union-square preferred. Address, stating location and terms, HOME, Box No. 146 Times Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, NO. 1 AL-bion-place, (No. 56 East 4th-st.,) unexpectedly vacated, with first-class board and all respects desirable, can be had upon immediate application. Parties having their own furniture can have the privilege of using it.

A CHEERFUL ROOM, GRATE FIRE and board desired by a lady in a private family; terms not exceeding $20 a week; references required. Address Mr. SHARP, No. 7 Wall-st.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—A FUR-nished front room on third floor. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,113 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board; location desirable. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.
This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris, its beautifully laid out garden in the midst of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages as to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. There are large and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 379 Broadway; call for two days; can give the best of reference if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to wait on a lady going traveling to Europe, or to take care of children; can furnish the best of City reference. Address, for one week, MAGGIE LONG, Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON GOING OUT by the day as dressmaker, a few more good customers. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st.; a note will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able girl as cook; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 4th-st.

SEAMSTRESS—A FIRST-CLASS SEAM-stress who understands dress-making and family sewing, will, on the 28th, be prepared to accept a few more engagements by the day or week; no objections to go a short distance out of the City; best references. Address E. H., Station F.

AN AMERICAN (METHODIST) YOUNG woman wants a situation; is willing and capable of any work. Another, middle-aged thorough cook, &c.; for City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

A RESPECTABLE FRENCH LADY, knowing the English language correctly, and having good recommendations, would go as wet nurse, teacher or interpretess in a family. Apply for two days at the Mansion House, Room No. 74, Brooklyn.

FAMILIES DESIRING GOOD SERVANTS immediately, or German girls, can be supplied with capable, civil help, for City or country, at the large Protestant Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., conducted by American ladies.

MALES.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A steady man, having been with his present employer (to whom he can refer) for the last six years, at the hatter's stock and fancy furs. Can take a porter's place at any kind of work. Address H. X., Box No. 210 Times Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man that thoroughly understands his business; City reference to that effect. Address BROWN, No. 901 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, who thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address A. B., No. 276 Broadway, at Bridgeman's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; has the best of references to that effect. Address M. N., Box 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to copy in a lawyer's office; amount of wages of no consequence. Address RICHARD, Box 157 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; one who has City reference from her last place and is not afraid of a large wash, can apply at No. 115 East 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on Saturday morning, between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress, to go a short distance into the country; family private and very small. Address T. H. F., Box No. 175 Times Office, with reference and terms.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO WET NURSE an infant of six months; must be strong and healthy; liberal wages given, with a good home. Apply at No. 77 Lexington-av., between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH NEW-YORK State trade. Apply to SWEETSER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED IN A BANK-ing and Stock Commission-house in Wall-st.; must have had at least two years' experience in the business and be fully competent to take charge of a set of books; a young unmarried man preferred; all communications must be in handwriting of applicant, give references and state what salary is expected; no other noticed. Address Box No. 3,515 Post-office.

$15 PER DAY SURE.—AGENTS WANTED everywhere, to introduce our Patent White Wire Clothes Lines; a rare chance. For particulars address the American Wire Co., Office 149 Broadway, Room 4.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIG-INATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.
"OURS!"
With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A CARD.
At a full meeting of managers held on Friday, Dec. 21, it was unanimously
Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Lingard the expression of our sincerest sympathy under the heavy calamity which he has sustained, and of our anxious desire to afford a practical proof of this feeling by tendering to him at the present moment every aid and assistance in our power; that with this view a Committee of three be appointed, consisting of W. Stuart, M. Maretzek and G. L. Fox, to make the necessary arrangements for giving effect to this resolution; that the above be published, and a copy sent to Mr. Lingard.
In furtherance of the above resolution, a
GRAND MATINEE
will take place at this theatre for the benefit of
MR. J. W. LINGARD,
On THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 26, 1867, when will be performed the Grand Spectacular Drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
introducing the PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE and the GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission $1.
Family Circle, 50 cents.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and
LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD,
Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Open every evening at 7; commence at 7¾. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock; doors open 2½.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, including the original
ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned
"HORSE FAIR,"
And a number of other
SUPERB WORKS OF ART,
Formerly the private collection of
W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute. Broadway and 93d-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COL-legiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

LAST DAYS OF THE REDUCTION.—GOLDSMITH'S penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs, No. 756 Broadway. Notice—All who enter their names prior to Feb. 1 will be received for the ensuing term at one half the usual rates. The regular charges will positively be resumed on that day.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—PUPILS WILL BE received for book-keeping, penmanship and business affairs at one-half the usual rates at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, positively until the 1st of February only. Particulars in circular.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The second term of this school will commence on Jan. 29. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—GENTLEMAN for English and mathematics, on the Hudson; one for classics, in New-Jersey; gentleman principal of classical school, Ohio; one to take charge school in Indiana, one in Maryland, one in Kentucky; lady for music in Kentucky, French lady for South, and one for Philadelphia, $800; professor of music for seminary near New-York, one for New-England, and one for Ohio. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
FREE MATINEE LECTURE.
Complying with the numerous letters of request from families of distinction, Dr. H. CARLOS will deliver his popular Lecture on the "Origin of the French Language, Its Importance and Facility of Acquirement," at STEINWAY HALL, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock, for the special accommodation and information of Ladies. In the course of the lecture, Dr. Carlos will explain his new, simple, concise and easy method of mastering the French language in three months, so that the pupil can converse in it fluently. Dr. Carlos will also, in the course of this brief lecture, teach all present *Seance tenante*—half of that beautiful, interesting, and to-day necessary language—thereby proving that half the labor of acquiring the French language can be overcome within an hour.
Classes will be formed on TUESDAY NEXT, at the most suitable hours convenient for the Ladies.
TERMS—$50 for 100 lessons; $30 for 50 lessons.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES—DELIV-ered by invitation of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. The course consisting of six lectures, will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, as follows:
TUESDAY, Feb. 5. Subject—*The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon.*
MONDAY, Feb. 11—*The River, its Basin and Tributaries.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 12—*The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics.*
MONDAY, Feb. 18—*The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—*The Land Animals of South America.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 26—*The Monkeys and Native Inhabitants.*
Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. Price of a ticket for the whole course $5, the number will be limited to the capacity of the hall. Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Milhau, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Druggists, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; T. T. Green, Druggist, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Caswell & Mack, Druggists, under Fifth-av. Hotel; American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st.; H. B. Lane, *Times* Building, No. 41 Park-row. The rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor.
The tickets already subscribed, 800 in number, will be delivered immediately to the subscribers in person.

A LECTURE—"THE MODEL WIFE"—WILL be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLETS, D. D., of Brooklyn, at the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Due notice will be given when Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will lecture on *America and Americans.*

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASS is open to new members for a few days, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.
Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED—TO practice in a country village; fine rooms and good locality; practice between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. Address DENTIST, Box No. 130 Times Office.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—SIX ENGINES, Fourdrinier machine, in successful operation, at Little Falls, N. Y. Address W. E. WOODBRIDGE, care of A. C. Goodman, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS INTERESTED IN polishing wood, and parties wishing to invest in paying territory, are invited to examine BRICKER'S wood polish, at No. 48 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN as partner in a provision business; must have a small capital. Apply at No. 106 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A MECHANICAL engineer's office; one already established preferred. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 164 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original personation of
TOPSEY. TOPSEY. TOPSEY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7 3-4
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, CURIOSITIES FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE under contribution.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD,
FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In active preparation a
MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY, Jan. 27.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT of sacred and classic music.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON, Director, has the pleasure to announce that he has been enabled to make arrangements with the following great artists for this occasion:
MADAME
PAREPA,
the celebrated prima donna.
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
MR. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA.
The prices will remain as usual. Reserved seats $1.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Kellogg, Testa, Mazzoleni, Bernardi, Fossati, Dubreul and Georgio Ronconi.
Tickets and seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy, and at 113 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8: SATURDAY at 2.
M. HARTZ, the Illusionist.
THE BASKET TRICK, THE GOBLIN HEAD,
and new wonders and miracles will be introduced.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee, doors open at 1¼. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.
BILLY SHEPPARD and JOHN COLLINS,
the great California and Australian favorites.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE, under the sole direction of Mlle. KELLIFANTE. THE ONLY LEON, Premier danseuse assoluta; Mlle. NELSE SEYMOURGALI, Mlle. ALLENALINA, Mlle. PRICINI, and imported gentle Coryphees. Seats secured six days in advance.

DR. HEBBARD AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The first lecture of this popular course on the "THREEFOLD CULTURE OF MAN," will be on *Digestion—Its Effects upon the Physical and Intellectual Being.* Most of diseases and failures have their origin in disordered digestion. Its cause, prevention and cure will be fully explained and illustrated. In addition to this the Doctor will designate what kinds of food are best—what contains most nutriment for the brain, for bones, muscles, &c.; what kinds will make us fat or lean, and its best method of preparation; show up the different methods of cooking as connected with city boarding-houses, hotels, &c. Bread-making will receive the attention its vast importance demands. Those who wish to know how to make the best bread ever eaten, at one-third of the usual cost, and have a loaf to take home, will attend this lecture on MONDAY EVENING next. All over the country he has distributed these "HEBBARD GEMS," to the delight and enthusiasm of all. This recipe is worth ten times the price of a whole course of lectures.

THE POPKINSES—A HUMOROUS LEC-ture, by Mr. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, late United States Consul at the Court of Hanover, at Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill's, No. 865 Broadway, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York.
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 431 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

"BLACK CROOK WALTZES," AND "March of the Amazons," with elegant title pictures of Scenes and Costumes of the "Black Crook," is now ready. Published at DODWORTH & SON'S, Music-store, No. 6 Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute. Price $1 each. Mailed free.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR $200—Steinway and other first-class Pianos, Organs and Melodeons for rent or sold on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 119 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU-perior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.
Over $21 worth sent on receipt of $10; Strong's sample lot to the trade. Address T. W. STRONG, Manufacturer, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7¾.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Jan. 26,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for
THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME
this season in the role of
OTHELLO.
Desdemona..........Mme. Methua Scheller
Emilia..........Miss Ida Vernon
Iago..........Mr. Barton Hill
Cassio..........J. B. Gotthold
And a powerful cast.
SPECIAL.—MONDAY, 28th, will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
THIS EVENING, last time but one of
CENDRILLON.
MONDAY, positively last night of CENDRILLON.
TUESDAY will be presented an adaptation from the French of the beautiful
ROMANTIC AND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
in four acts, entitled a
BIRD OF PARADISE,
which will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents see bills of the day.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
SATURDAY Jan. 26,
THE RICHINGS'
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA
MATINEE,
of the
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
Doors open at 1 o'clock; Opera at 2.
Admission to all seats, 75 cents.
TO-NIGHT
last performance positively of Balfe's grand opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
BOHEMIAN GIRL, BOHEMIAN GIRL,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
In all its former splendor.
MONDAY NEXT—
THE ROSE OF CASTILE

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.
RICHARD THE THIRD.
Richard......W. H. Whalley | Lady Ann...Fanny Herring
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Ragged Pat..........(with songs)...Miss Fanny Herring.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, Jan. 26,
PARIS LA NUIT, (Paris by Night.)
Play in five acts, interluded with songs, by Dupeuty and Cormon, with the entire strength of the company in the cast. Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 6?? Broadway.

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L. B. LENT..........Director
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JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
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PEALS OF LAUGHTER
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SOLO PERFORMERS.
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CONDUCTOR—MR. CARL BERGMANN.
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SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

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The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
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SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

eloquence we shall this evening hear from one of its great masters. Somebody's money put one of these coals on the head of a Southern wife and mother whom the war had bereaved and impoverished; and that coal so warmed and melted her heart that it filled her eyes with tears. "My God," she exclaimed, "has it come to this, that the people whom I have hated are trying to keep me and my children from death?" And a Colonel of the Confederate army, on hearing of what had been done, and how it had transformed the woman's feelings, said to the friend who put the coal on her head: "If you keep on in this business, there won't be a man or woman left in all the South to curse the Yankees." Ah, Sir, who knows that the same hand that flooded and scorched so many Southern fields, is but now opening God's own policy of reconstruction? and that this new "Valley of Achor" is not to be our "door of hope" through which we shall pass to reconciliations and a brotherhood worth a thousandfold more than all that the most munificent giving can bestow!

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the intelligence which reaches us of the suffering brought upon large sections of the Southern States by the almost total failure of crops, in addition to the devastations of war, appeals with irresistible force to Northern men and women to come promptly and generously to their relief, and that in thus meeting the claims of this appeal the people of the North will perform a service hallowed by Christian principle, comprehensive philanthropy and elevated patriotism.

Resolved, That a Southern Relief Commission be appointed, consisting of thirty men, with power to add to their numbers, and to elect their officers, together with an Executive Committee; and that it be the duty of this Commission to do all that they shall believe to be necessary in raising contributions and in distributing supplies among the destitute without respect of race or opinion.

Resolved, That the history of the last six years has proved, in a thousand forms of patient and heroic endeavor, how invaluable is the help of women in alleviating human suffering, and that their coöperation with our Southern Relief Commission will be one of the best assurances of its largest success.

Resolved, That the philanthropic men and women of other cities and communities throughout the North be respectfully and earnestly invited to share the responsibilities and the blessings of a work that calls for universal sympathy and effort.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was then introduced and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER was welcomed with applause. He said: I have, during my life of the last nineteen years, been present on very many occasions in which the citizens of New-York were convened, to take into consideration the state of the country, and especially as effected by the relations subsisting between the North and the South. The earliest that I remember was at Castle Garden, where a Union Saving Committee was appointed—a meeting at which I was not present, whose results were not peculiarly in accordance with my views. It was after the passage of the famous Fugitive Slave Law, which at that time was supposed to be a medicine for all our ills. I think I may say that that great public meeting represented one extreme, I cannot but think an extreme of subserviency, of profound humiliation. It was a time when the spirit of liberty seemed almost extinct, and the spirit of evil domination culminated. But the great wheel which God turns has made a complete revolution. And to-night we see a meeting convened under circumstances that represent the supremacy of the conscience of the nation for liberty, and the utter waste and destruction of Slavery in all its forms. [Applause.] So great have been the changes that men scarcely know themselves, and hardly can maintain their identity if they go back for fifteen or sixteen years. But the change which has taken place in individuals is certainly not greater in its kind than that which has befallen the whole community. Old precedents are gone—no use of bringing them up. Ideas are changed—changed just as blossoms change to germs, and germs to green fruit, and green fruit to ripe. The country has changed its views. Not one man, but millions of men, and not only that—the change went on by reasoning, by deep moral instrumentalities which touch the very vitals of life. And when there had come that change of public sentiment by which this nation agreed at last to its own principles, and was willing to stand, and before God and nations to swear its fealty to those natural rights of man without distinctions made artificially, then that sentiment God, like a smith, thrust into the fires of war, and brought it out hard as steel with an edge that cannot be turned. [Applause.] It is impossible that such a war as this should take place on such a scale; the world never saw such dimensions. It is impossible that a war running through a period of more than four years, even in a nation of such abundance as this, should end when it stopped. Its sequences are yet upon the land. Those battles that were fought years ago are still working out their ultimate moral results; and those physical mischiefs that war always brings in its train have not yet spent themselves, and this great war for national unity in national liberty—this great war yet spreads out its penalties and inflicts them. For I hold as firmly as I have any conviction in my soul that this whole nation was guilty of a sin than which none could be more atrocious considering our principles. The South was guilty as the holder, the North was guilty as the abettor. I remember at the time I came upon the stage, that public opinion, if not in favor of Slavery, refused to place itself against it. I remember that the whole political force of the North was in collusion with Slavery. I remember that the commercial forces of the North were in favor of Slavery. And, though we did not hold slaves, the public sentiment of the North had been corrupt and wicked to such a condition for many years, as it might be said, not to have drawn the note, but to have endorsed it. And when war came it was a punishment—punishment, I believe, for the sin of slaveholding; than which, I believe, no sin can be more massive, more ugly, more infernal. [Applause.] And now we have been punished, and slaveholders have been punished. I hear men speak about a punishment of rebellion; that which made it was worse than the thing made. It was bad for communities to break the laws of the nation, but not so bad as it was for them to break the laws of nature and of God before. It was a wickedness—a wickedness in which in various degrees the whole of this people were whelmed. I regard the blood and the maimings and the deaths and the mournings, the disarrangements and inconveniences and changes which have taken place of a grievous and painful character in the North as our part, mercifully lessened so as not to measure our deserts, and yet our part of that great chastisement by which God says to the people I do govern; and I do maintain moral government which discriminates between right and wrong in the affairs of men and nations. And the South, punished also for the same great crime, is being punished still. When, therefore, men say to me, "I believe these sufferings of the Southern people are God's punishments and his witness against rebellion; I dare not step in between Providence and its victims to alleviate the stroke. When God has punished them enough He will lift His hand. What am I that I should stand between the Judge and the culprit?" I say to them, you are the culprit too. And if God has been punishing both North and South, if not in equal measure, yet certainly he has been punishing us all. As a nation we are and have been undivided in guilt and undivided in penalty; and the South, if they have suffered more than we, they are still suffering for the same national sins. I feel, therefore, as though no urging should be necessary of the Northern community to the consideration of the suffering that is taking place at the South. I think and feel that we are but helping our brethren in another sense than that in which the word is usually employed. Many have an impression that such help as is now needed in the South would touch in some way upon or imply some remission of political principles. Not at all. I do not profess to be wise, nor see what are to be the courses of legislation. That there is to be some reconstructive legislation all men know. All men know and feel that there is a great work to be done even though they may not be able to agree with what is proposed or to say what ought to be proposed; they know and feel that there is to be a great institutional and legislative work done, but at the same time I suppose we all agree that that alone can never settle our troubles. And when you have made your metes and bounds of legislation, when you have fixed by law certain great policies as the banks and channels in which the national life shall run (would that it could be soon done!) the great moral and social elements will still be needed to complete the work. They are indispensable. This nation is not going to be reconstructed by an edict. Sympathy again, confidence again, affection again, the interplay of interests, mutual respect at last ripening, after long, long intermission, into mutual love—this is reconstruction—[applause] when hearts beat together again, when old enthusiasms come up again under the old flag. [Renewed applause.] And I most heartily respond to that sentiment uttered by Dr. BRIGHT when he declared that these reliefs, these merciful and remedial agencies would go far toward this part of the reconstruction policy of the country. Justice, let it do its work; and oh, let it be done quickly, that Mercy may do its work! This seems to me to touch the very question of brotherhood, and to put us to a test of whether or not we do love our enemies. Admit that the South in arms was to have been accounted an enemy, admit that she is still an enemy, and that under the influence of ignorance and prejudice, her people still hate the North—it is not surprising to those that understand human nature; but it would be surprising to those that understand the Christian spirit if that should be made a reason among us why we should not relieve their pressing wants. We are to pray for those that despitefully use us—not to pray *at* them, to pray *for* them; we are to heap those coals of fire that have been spoken of here upon their heads; we are by love, by forbearance, by mercy, to plead with them; and as if God meant that we should have an invocation to the exercise of all these Christian dispositions, behold, His Providence that has cast down these men, who are bone of our bone, blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh, into the utmost necessity, that we may now repay them with bread, with clothing, with compassionate relief, in their sufferings, their sickness and their trials. Do you remember that parable, which never will be done having a fresh application, where a certain man went down to Jericho and fell among thieves, and a priest came that way, and did not think it necessary even to go and see what the matter was, but passed by on the other side, because it was evident that the man was not a priest? If the man had been of the priest class he would have looked after him and cared for him; he held that a man should take care only of his own sect—his own profession. [Laughter.] Then came the Levite who, when he came down, more merciful than the priest, did look at the man, and passed on. The man was not a Levite, and *he* was not bound to relieve him. Soon after there came down a Samaritan that way, who, not belonging to any of the aristocratic sects, and being a poor man, a democrat who had no other connection or relation with men except that they were his brethren, came where the man was and picked him up and poured oil and wine into his wounds, and set him upon his own beast, walking himself by his side, and brought him to an inn and took care of him. The parable was spoken in answer to the question, "Who is my neighbor?" Neighbor! Suppose it had been, Who is my fellow-citizen? Who is my brother? God stands saying to us to-night, Who is your brother? Is he not the man that needs, the man that suffers? If it was in the North that this suffering was experienced, you would have no doubt or hesitation. If it was among those that never had wronged nor sought to injure you or yours, you would have no doubt. Have no doubt now! The same hearts, the same sympathies, the same sensibilities that you have the suffering people of the South have. God says to you to-night: Go where they are, pour oil and wine into their wounds, take them up and care for them. Whatever there may be hereafter, there can be no question that such kindness on our part now will better prepare the way for a more easy, gradual, efficient and permanent reunion than can be made in any other way. It is indeed a good way to revenge ourselves. I believe in revenge. [Laughter.] He is a mean man that will suffer wrong and won't show any spirit. [Laughter and cheers.] There is a natural spirit down deep in man's heart, a feeling that if a man wrongs you you should give him as good as he sends, and I believe in it and preach it, and try in a humble way to practice it. Make the man just as uncomfortable as you can—he has made you uncomfortable. [Laughter.] Only you are not at liberty to choose your method; you are to do it by Christian retaliation. If he hates you, give it back to him in the shape of love. If he persecutes you, see what you can do in spite of him that will improve his circumstances, and make him better off. If he reviles you, sink all the bad things you ever hear of him, never let them be repeated in your presence, and tell all the good things you can possibly find out about him. If he damns you, pray for him. [Laughter.] If we spent more time in praying for the men that we don't like, and less time in parading their errors and repeating the evil that is said of them, I think it would do them and us a great deal more good than is done to us now. There is old Massachusetts, a plucky old State; the very back-bone of Puritanism is supposed to run through that State. Now, she is a revengeful old State. [Laughter.] There were so many of her children that perished at Belle Isle and Libby Prison, and in the other slaughter-pens at the South, that it made the old State feel revengeful, and her sons who came back said that the boys who had perished should have a monument of remembrance at the South, so they formed a society, and on consultation they determined that they would go down to Richmond, and would take a building in the neighborhood of Libby Prison, and open schools there for the poor white children of the very men that had persecuted and tormented their brethren in blue. [Applause.] And they have opened those schools, and from 500 to 1,000 of those children are now in attendance and being taught there. That is Massachusetts revenge. The fathers pointed the gun and raised the knife against the men of Massachusetts, and now she is avenging herself upon their children. [Applause.] If I could, I would build at Andersonville, at Millen, and at every other such place in the South, of hideous memory, an institution where Christ, in his love of all humanity, should be taught, and where should be gathered in the children of those that were accomplices in these the great outrages there committed. That is a revenge that becomes the Christian North. [Applause.] Has the South wronged the flag, has she wronged the North, has she slain your son, is it your husband that is buried there, never again to see you, do you mourn yet over ills unatoned for? Here is a Christian revenge to which God calls you. They are suffering at the South. The bread they would not give to our boys in prison, their own lips now crave. Give them the loaf—give them the loaf. [Applause.] The raiment that they took away from our boys, leaving them naked and half clad in the chill Winter to shiver and die, they now need sorely themselves. As long as your looms are fruitful spin off the yards and do not stop to count, but send them to clothe their shivering limbs. [Applause.] Against this there can be no opposition. Let them have reviled the North, they now know that when the North determines that a thing is right, in politics or in religion—when they have discussed it and made up their minds that it is right—they will stand as firm as Mount Zion stands. ["Good, good."] Let it be understood that when the North has made up its mind to go into a fight for a principle, they will spend the last dollar and give the last man, to the last moment of time, to defend that principle. [Applause.] But that when the war is past and the conflict is over, and the people of the North see that the time for humanity and mercy has come, they will give half of every loaf, half of every bushel—yea, more, if need be; their looms, their stores, their ships they will hold in common with their brethren; and I think I have a right to say to all the South to-day that we, Abolitionists from the beginning, [great cheering] who have urged and advocated the efforts of the people of the North, and have with vehemence inspired them to maintain what we then thought, and still think, to be great principles of national safety, justice, and rectitude,—that now that the conflict is over, we, more than all others, are the men who feel for their sufferings, and would heal their wounds, take away their poverty, and restore them if we could, upon a renewed basis of liberty, to that prosperity which before was treacherous, but which now, when it comes to them, shall be as everlasting as the granite hills. [Loud applause.] Do I misinterpret the spirit of the North? Are we not altogether in this good cause? There is but one thing that I feel in the slightest degree ashamed of; it is that I should seem to have to plead for it. I know that the feeling of the North needs no pleading. There may be by misapprehension some jealousy lest under a partly intrusive kindness there should be masked certain political purposes or ulterior designs; but that suspicion being taken out of the way and the question being, shall there be an organization throughout the length and breadth of the North that shall supply food to the starving, and raiment to the shivering, and comfort and relief to the dying—I do not believe if you were to put it to a vote in Maine you could get one dissenting voice, nor in New-Hampshire, nor in Vermont, nor in Massachusetts, nor in Connecticut, nor in Rhode Island; and in New-York the vote would be one thundering roll from the ocean to the lakes. [Applause.] The whole North is of one mind. We are not malignant. We do not lay up anger. We have no grudges that we want avenged upon the South. We are sure of the country. We are sure that those ideas that originally fashioned our institutions are in the ascendency and are going to shape our policy; we know that this is so, and that the sun will sooner go back in his course than that these things will change. Now that that is certain, our animosity is dead, our anger is cool, our indignation sleeps; we have no grudges nor revenges. The people of the South are our brethren, whether we are theirs or not. It may be that they do not like us: in a large and Christian charity we love them. They may call us the detested Yankees; we shall still say, before God and men, they are our brethren. They may say that we are cruel and arrogant; we shall repay it by loads of breadstuffs, by our wardrobes liberally divided among them. This is the feeling of the North; and I do not believe that upon well-ascertained necessity convince the men of the North that the channels opened for this relief are safe, and that what is contributed will go directly to the place where it is needed; and I think I may say that there will be an undivided sentiment in the North to feed them, clothe them, heal them, comfort them. Now let me say one word more. The waste that takes place in the great operations of Providence is one of the most marvelous things that strikes me in my reflections upon the moral government of the world. Why could not God have made apple trees with just as many blossoms as there were designed to be apples? Now he makes five hundred thousand blossoms where he is going to have but five hundred apples? And why could it not have been so arranged, as that when the germs set and the blossoms fell, only so many should set as were going to hold on and ripen? But it is not so. Five fall to the ground and perish while one sticks to the branch and lives. Again, why could not children when they have taken the trouble to be born, go on and live? [Laughter.] But half the human race die in infancy. It was very homely, but it contained a very profound sentiment—the inscription on the tombstone in the country, over an infant:

"If you was so soon to be done for,
I wonder what you was begun for!"

[Laughter.] Apothecaries weigh and measure with exactitude. Mechanics cut and fit with entire nicety, wasting the least possible material. So the goldsmith works, so the silversmith, and so the lapidary works when he is polishing precious stones. But is there anything so precious in gold or silver or precious stones as there is in human life? Why is it that no great change can take place in the affairs of men without the squandering of generations, and that the world is lifted up from one great level to another higher by such enormous wastes? Yet so it is, and we cannot pierce the mystery. And this leads me to say that though I mourn and marvel that it has cost so much, yet such being the way in which God educates and advances communities, I am glad that the South suffers, I am glad she is hungry, I am glad she is cold. The great want which Slavery bred was the want of the love of work. Nothing would have persuaded a man to work—nothing in the way of inducement from before—it was only the pressure from *behind* that could get him to do it. Nothing short of sickness, nothing short of anguishful bereavements, nothing short of that last turn and pressure that brings one to the very point of choosing death or work, would have produced an adequate moral impression upon so vast a scale that the old time of laziness had passed away, and that the new time for hard, honorable work had come. [Cheering.] And although they that are the instruments in this change are made to suffer, remember that when God himself, in the person of His Son, was to lift the world through all the glorious eras of redemption, it was by fears and blood and death that He chose to accomplish the work. He spared not his own Son, why should he spare us? And when after war had been, He meant mercy to the South, He smote down the bloody sword and ordained that darkness should cover their land, and, opening the vials of his wrath, seemed to scatter diseases and distresses and woes and tears and groans; but by and by these plasters shall be taken off, and then behold the sores shall begin to heal; behold health shall again put forth its signs, and it shall be then seen that what looked like God's wrath was really God's safety and mercy, and when by suffering He shall have taught the people the radical ideas of human brotherhood and the dignity of work, and thus made the truth self-supporting among them, then God's hand will be lifted and the South will have learned the great lesson. They will have gone through the Valley of Humiliation, only that they on the other side shall go up the steeps of Mount Zion, nobler and stronger than ever before, and with a future without a cloud. Before, they stood on the sides of a volcanic mountain that might at any time break out and overwhelm them in utter destruction. That danger is all gone. They are passing, I think, through their last great trial. I stand to-night to hail in the future a rejuvenated South, free, with free labor, free schools and free papers; free in conscience, free in understanding; no need of darkness any more, no need of shackles or of whips, but which, animated by the divinest spirit of a truly Christian liberty, bound in the bonds of a common brotherhood, shall advance and march forward to a future full of prosperity. And now, I say again to you, in this hour when they are still suffering, relieve them; and as you relieve them, do not think that you are going down into the pit, as if they were in their death-throes and anguish. It is their Gethsemane, but there is before them a resurrection and a glorification, and the day will come when South Carolina will shake hands with Massachusetts, not for political effect, but because they love one another. The day will come when New-York and Alabama will know no difference between each other. The time will come when there will be no more warring States, and this nation shall be one, and your kindness and your mercy will have helped to bring on and confirm that glorious day. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

At the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER's speech, Hon. HORACE GREELEY was introduced, and said that he did not desire on this occasion to speak of the political and social differences that had heretofore alienated the North and South, but should confine himself solely to the question of the present suffering of the Southern people. He had been specially called to trace thoroughly and carefully the history of the struggle through which we had passed, and could speak with some knowledge of their present condition. In the first place there were half a million widows in the South caused by the war. They were willing to work for a living, but they have not the facilities for doing the work suited to them. In the second place there were half a million maimed and crippled men in the South, who, in consequence of their injuries, are no longer able to support their families. Our maimed and crippled soldiers have pensions which mitigate their sufferings, and besides this we have a multitude of charitable associations which afford relief, and which are unknown in the South. Then again the seat of the war was mainly in the South, and one can scarcely realize the difference in the devastation produced by the war there and here. When the war closed the producing power of the South was almost entirely gone. Millions of dollars were lost in the South last year, in consequence of the want of good seed to sow, and in addition to this the animals and implements of husbandry were nearly all gone, making it next to impossible to produce half the usual crop even if there had been the same laboring force as before the war. All the people of the South of all political views were now suffering alike. Looking at it in the light even of self-interest, if there were no higher motive, one million dollars distributed through the South now in the way of food, seed and agricultural implements would return ten millions next year. God had made us one people, and there could not possibly be a genuine, healthy prosperity in the North while there was want, and suffering and incapacity to produce in the South. There needs to be a complete reorganization of industry in the South—manufacturing and mechanical industry was needed there now—and in his opinion this reorganization of Southern industry was more important to them and us than any political reorganization. [Applause.] Just let the North speak to the South and say: "Do what you can to help yourselves and we will do what we can to help you," and this will be worth more than all else for national restoration and harmony. Mr. GREELEY closed by exhorting every one to give his energies to the work that had called them together this evening. New-York, he said, ought to commence the work by a subscription of a million dollars; Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities would follow, and before Spring opens the South would be put in a condition to enter upon the cultivation of the next year's crop with hopeful prospects. Let us say to the South, "Be of good cheer the dark hours are passing away." The South needs to be cheered and encouraged and to feel that friendly words are spoken to them from the North. [Applause.]

Mr. McCURDY than announced the following Committee to adopt speedy measures for relief:

SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Wm. A. Booth,	Wm. M. Vermilye,	B. Frank Butler,
Nathan Bishop,	Geo. Cabot Ward,	Fred. E. Foster,
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,	Leon. W. Jerome,	Archibald Russell
John T. Johnston,	David Crawford,	Jas. M. Bruce, Jr.,
James M. Brown,	Fred. L. Olmsted,	J. Pierep't Morgan,
E. C. Cowdin,	R. H. McCurdy,	Wm. H. Osborne,
S. D. Babcock,	W. T. Coleman,	Seth B. Hunt,
David Hoadley,	Edw. Bright,	Salem Humphreys
Theo. Roosevelt,	Robt. L. Kennedy,	Robt. B. Minturn,
Howard Potter,	Cornelius Agnew,	Robert Potter.

On motion of Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of the firm of BROWN & Co., was appointed Treasurer of the Committee, and empowered to receive contributions in aid of the South.

REMARKS OF MR. COLEMAN.

Mr. COLEMAN spoke as to the business aspect of the subject. He hoped people would send their contributions without delay to the Treasurer. He said that every dime given would tell with good effect. Those who could not give money would confer a blessing by sending in articles of clothing or food. Reconstruction laid with the people, not with the President or with Congress. He hoped the proposed organization would be carried forward with vigor, and that ladies would participate in the movement. It was the duty of every one comprising the audience to seek, by correspondence and otherwise, to carry this measure of charity into effect. He conceived it would be a sublime spectacle for other countries to witness the North contributing to the welfare of the South.

At this juncture a gentleman in the audience proposed that they should hear from a guest to whom the North attempted to send relief at an early period of the war—Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON.

REMARKS OF GEN. ANDERSON.

Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON then stepped forward and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You ought to know me well enough not to expect a speech from me; but I say in reference to this matter, that my heart is with you. I believe the North will open their hearts and their purses to the South, and such a course will be productive of inestimable good. Go on, you cannot do too much.

On motion of Mr. GREELEY, it was resolved that the clergy of this City be requested to present the subject of raising aid for the South to their congregations.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. KINDRICK.

Mr. KINDRICK was then introduced, and said he spent his early years at the South, and while he did not agree with them politically, yet he felt a strong attachment to them. He had been appealed to again and again by the people at the South for aid. Recently he had received a letter from an old friend, a minister, asking if it would be possible to obtain an overcoat for him here. The speaker sent the letter to a venerable member of his church, and on the following morning he received from this old gentleman not only an overcoat, but a parcel of money. The Southern minister expressed profound gratitude for the gift. He had lived in luxury in former times, and did not know want before the war. Mr. KINDRICK also referred to a letter which he had received from the daughter of a clergyman in which she writes that she had not a dollar in the world and expressed a hope that some friend in New-York would send her relief. He has proved to be one of the citizens of the great and liberal North, and was not ashamed to own New-England as his birth-place. He finished by expressing a hope that the response to the appeal of the suffering South would be hearty and general.

At a suggestion of a gentleman in the audience the names of some of the owners of iron works and ship yards were added to the list of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman then announced that the Committee of Arrangements would meet to-day at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and declared the meeting adjourned.

THE BIRTHDAY OF BURNS.

Celebration of the Day by the Burns Club of New-York—Dinner at Delmonico's—Toasts and Speeches—The Williamsburgh Celebration.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Scottish poet, BURNS, was celebrated at Delmonico's, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, under the auspices of the Burns Club of the City of New-York, last evening, JAMES NICHOLSON, Esq., President of the Club, in the chair.

The dinner was, in all other respects, up to DELMONICO's usual mark of excellence. The tables were tastefully ornamented, and the decorations of the room consisted of the British flag, the Stars and Stripes, a finely painted portrait of BURNS, which hung over the President's chair, a painting of the "auld brig o' Doon," over which it may be remembered, Tam O'Shanter rode his mare *Meg*, trying to cross the keystone before the midnight hour, in order to escape the wrath of the witches; a canvas containing a sketch of the cottage in which the poet was born, and a sketch of BURNS at the plow and the spirit of his Highland Mary.

After dinner, the President announced that the Burns Club of the City of New-York was in a prosperous condition; that its roll was now full to its constitutional limits, and that as soon as they had a larger room to accommodate new members, they would expand their constitution, open their roll for new signatures, and widen their borders.

The President then proposed the first regular toast of the evening:

The Day we Celebrate—The birthday of BURNS.

He said that the memory of the poet became more glorious with increased age. The people of Scotland, wherever they were to be found in all the lands of the earth, remembered the name of him who had clothed every bank and brae of their native land with song. Every Scotchman felt proud of having been born in the land which had given birth to a man of such noble genius as BURNS. Although that genius was born on Scottish soil and nurtured there; although it loved to hang its laurels on the grand points of Scottish history, and to display its sweetest gems in immortalizing the social and domestic habits of the Scottish people, it was not a national monopoly, but the heritage of mankind in all nations and for all future time. The poet who sung the lofty standard—"A man's a man for a' that," had endeared his name and embalmed his memory in all places and in the hearts of men wherever the star of civilization led the way. The battle of Bannockburn might not have been forgotten in history, but it never would have burned with such poetic fervor in the Scottish soul had not BURNS immortalized it in his appeal to the heart of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

The poet who had sung the great and grand epic of "The Cotter's Saturday Night" has proved his power in the conception of elements of domestic life which had laid the broad and firm foundations of Scottish virtue. This eloquent tribute to the memory of BURNS was frequently and deservedly applauded with true Scotch enthusiasm.

Mr. ROE followed in response to the second regular toast—"America"—in an enthusiastic speech, giving a rapid glance at the progress of the development of American institutions, especially since the close of the recent triumphant struggle for the principles of constitutional liberty. He eulogised the characters of WASHINGTON, JACKSON and the martyred LINCOLN, and said that Scotland had received a new satisfaction in having sent forth the man whose descendant had achieved so much by wisdom and valor in a righteous cause as ULYSSES S. GRANT, the General of the Army of the United States. He thought that rejoicing in the advance of republican institutions was peculiarly appropriate at an anniversary of the birth of BURNS, the poet of the people, the man who established in the literature and in the hearts of the nations the sentiment—

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

Prof. NAIRNE responded to the toast of "Scotland" in his usually eloquent and comprehensive manner, recounting the achievements of Scottish genius, Scottish valor, Scottish literature and Scottish poetry. He was warmly applauded throughout his able speech.

The other toasts were proposed and responded to as follows: "The State of New-York," by Mr. H. B. PERKINS; "The Poets and Poetry of America," by Mr. HITCHMAN; "The Poets and Poetry of Great Britain and Ireland," by Mr. O'CONNOR; "The Press," by Mr. DANIEL J. KIRWAN, and "The Lasses," by Mr. JOHN MCINNES.

The speeches were all in a happy and enthusiastic vein, and the pleasure of the meeting was enhanced by songs during the intervals.

The whole affair reflected much credit upon the Committee of the Club, and as compared with former celebrations, was a decided improvement.

CELEBRATION IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The Scotchmen of Williamsburgh celebrated the birthday of their favorite bard by a grand banquet at Raynor's Hall, corner of Fourth and South Sixth streets, last evening. The affair was under the auspices of the Burns Friendly Association, and reflected considerable credit on their taste and patriotism. The hall was decorated gaily for the occasion, and the banquet was the most sumptuous and enjoyable of any ever held within its walls. Mr. JAMES LINDSAY occupied the Chair, and discharged his duties in a very acceptable manner. The following were among the toasts of the evening: "The Genius of Burns," "The day and all who honor it," "The President of the United States," and "The Queen of Great Britain." These were responded to briefly, and several soul-stirring songs followed. The festive sons of "Auld Scotia" and their invited guests at this banquet celebrated the day as only Scots and their friends could celebrate it, with all their souls aglow with pride of race, and an imperishable national record to glorify and feel proud of.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

Two Storage Warehouses and Over 4,000 Bales of Cotton Burned—Total Loss About $450,000.

At about 5 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the two five-story buildings No. 366 and 368 Washington-street, corner of North Moore-street, occupied by Messrs. HARRIOTT & SCHILLING as cotton storage warehouses. The alarm was speedily given, and the firemen were soon on the ground, but their energetic endeavors to extinguish the flames were not successful until the buildings and their contents had been almost entirely destroyed. The following is a complete list of the names of the owners of the cotton, and the number of bales lost: W. E. Bunker, 25; H. Young & Co., 46; Rawson, Bridgeland & Co., 111; C. Taft, 25; Leverich & Co., 159; Funkhauser & Co., 99; Paton & Co., 117; L. Busisi, 6; Chapman & Harmony, 10; Knapp & Bro., 2; Adams & Whitlock, 47; Green Bros., 93; Frisbie & Roberts, 226; Kirkland, Weily & Co., 650; P. B. Baker & Co., 373; S. B. Bevins & Co., 1,400; R. R. Graves & Co., 68; Caldwell & Morris, 173; J. S. Smallwood & Co., 353; New-York Warehousing and Security Company, 67—making a total of 4,052 bales. These, valued at an average of $175 each, less, say, forty per cent. salvage, will roll up the loss to about $425,000. In consequence of the absence of the owners, nothing definite could be ascertained with reference to the insurances, but it is said that these will more than fully cover the losses.

The proprietors of the warehouses estimate their loss at about $1,500, on which they have an insurance of $1,200. The building, No. 366 West-street, was owned by Thomas McKie, whose loss will amount to perhaps, $7,000; insured for $9,000. No. 368 West-street belonged to the Brush estate; loss about $10,000; insurance, $6,000. The adjoining building, No. 97 North Moore-street, also the property of the Brush estate, was damaged by water to the extent of about $500; insured for $3,000.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the ignition of escaped gas in the office of Messrs. HARRIOTT & SCHILLING, as a gas-fitter was employed there a few minutes before the discovery of the fire, with a lighted alcohol lamp. The efforts of Fire-Marshal BAKER will doubtless determine the truth or falsity of the conjecture.

Fire in Madison-street.

A fire broke out at about 7 o'clock last evening, upon the second floor of the tenement-house No. 179 Madison-street, occupied by ELBERT SCHENCK. The flames were soon extinguished. The loss will not exceed $150. Insured fully in the Germania Insurance Company, of this City. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Municipal Affairs.

Recorder HACKETT lately sent in a bill to the Board of Supervisors for his official salary from the 1st of January, 1866. The bill was allowed, although Mr. HACKETT was not appointed to the Recordership until the 6th of March last. On the bill being presented to the Comptroller he refused to pay it, on the ground that Mr. HACKETT had not served for the full term. The Recorder then applied to Justice BARNARD, who yesterday granted a *mandamus* directing the Comptroller to pay the bill as audited.

An injunction was served on the Comptroller, yesterday, forbidding him to pay the salary due Mr. THOMAS STEPHENS, President of the Croton Board, until the validity of Mr. JOHN J. BRADLEY's claim to the position has been determined in the higher Courts.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR dull, and without any change; Spring $9 25@$9 75; Spring Extra, $10 75@$11 50; Spring Family, $12 25@$12 75; Winter Super, $9 75@$10 25; Winter Extra, $11 75@$12 50. WHEAT, under the prospect of the opening of navigation, sold at $2 35 for No. 1 Spring, and $2 80@$2 88 for Winter. CORN firm at 55c.@56c. for Ear, and 61c.@62c. for Shelled. OATS dull, and not salable at over 50c. at the close of the market. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. COTTON unchanged, and not much doing; Middling, 31c.@31¼c. WHISKY dull at $2 25 in bond, and no demand. HOGS firm, but no lower; $7 25@$7 75 is the nominal range; receipts, 3,000; but this is only a portion of them, as two of the roads have not reported for five days, the way-bills having been kept at the pens to complete the deliveries. The actual receipts for the last three days, estimated at 18,000, being nearly double those reported. PROVISIONS dull and prices drooping; Mess Pork $20, with sales of 350 bbls. There has been some demand for it at this rate, for March delivery. Bulk Meats dull at 7½c.@9½c. Loose Bacon dull and more freely offered at the close, at 11c. for Shoulders and 12½c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats inactive at 6¼c.@8¼c.@10½c. Prime SUGAR steady at 11¼c.@14c. COFFEE 23c.@26c. CHEESE firm at 15c. for selected. BUTTER dull at 26c.@28c. EGGS 28c.@30c. Money market easier at 9@10. Exchange steady at usual rates. Gold 134 buying, and 135 selling.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR neglected and nominal. WHEAT—No. 1 neglected and nominal at $2 13@$2 14; No. 2 firm, closing at $1 87. CORN firm and ½c. higher; sales of No. 1 at 77½c.@81½c. OATS—Sales of strictly No. 2 at 40¾c.@41c. HIGHWINES—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS dull. Mess Pork in fair demand; sales at $18 25; holders of good brands ask $18 50@$18 75. Bulk Meats steady and quiet. Lard dull; sales at 11¾c. Green Meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs firm and 5c.@10c. higher; closing steady at $7@$7 30, dividing on 200. Live Hogs 10c.@15c. lower; sales at $5 80@$6 50. Beef Cattle dull and neglected. RECEIPTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 12,700 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25.

COTTON a shade easier; sales 4,250 bales; Low Middling 31c.; Middling 32c. Receipts for the week 30,755 bales against 29,664 bales. Exports 21,700. Stock 231,200 bales. SUGAR good, and demand fair, at 12¾c.@13c. MOLASSES active, fair 68c.@70c.; prime to choice 71c.@75c. FLOUR lower; Superfine $11 75; Extra $12 25@$15. CORN easier, at $1 20@$1 25. OATS quiet, at 92½c. HAY dull, at $33@$35. PORK heavy, declined to $28. BACON—Shoulders 17c.; clear sides 22d. LARD at 13½c. WHISKY $22 40. TOBACCO—Medium leaf 7c.@9c.; fair 9c.@11c. Gold 134⅛. Bank Sterling 145½. New-York Exchange ⅛@¼ discount. FREIGHTS—To New-York, 1c., Liverpool, ⅜d.@1 1-16d., Havre, 1¼.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady. Sales 300 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 75, and 100 bbls. Haxall at $15. GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nothing doing. Corn steady; sales of 2 car loads No. 1 Illinois at $1; No. 2 is quoted at 88c.@90. Oats nominal; sales at 52c.@55c., on track and delivered. Barley quiet; sales of four-rowed Canada at $1 05. Rye nominal at $1. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK quiet and nominal; sales at $20 50@$21, and light do. at $19 50@$20. SMOKED HAMS in moderate demand at 17½c. LARD in moderate demand at 13c. DRESSED HOGS—Demand moderate; sales at $8@$8 50. WHISKEY—Market quiet and firm; sales at $2 39.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR in moderate demand, and some millers have reduced prices 25c. ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter; $14 75 for White, and $15 50@$15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR unchanged; sales at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR steady; sales at $8. WHEAT quiet; sales 860 bushels Chicago Spring at $2 38. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 12. OATS—Sales of Choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$20; SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$27; MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c. ₱ bbl.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR—Sales 5,000 bbls. Howard-street family for export at $14; Northwestern Superfine at $10@$10 50. WHEAT—Southern red at $2 75@$3 05. CORN—Market lower, receipts fair; sales of white at 90c.@97c. for mixed, 98c.@$1 for good to prime Yellow; 98c.@$1 for point delivery, and 95c.@98c. for uptown. OATS—Sales at 58c. ₱ bushel. CLOVER SEED $8 50@$8 75 ₱ bushel. TIMOTHY SEED $3 75 ₱ bushel. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. MESS PORK $22. LARD 12¾c. No change in SUGAR or COFFEE; market steady, though inactive. WHISKY dull and nominal as last quoted.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 25.

COTTON dull; Middling, 30c. FLOUR inactive; sales at $10 75@$11 for extra. WHEAT dull and heavy at $2 80; strictly prime, $2 85@$2 92. Choice CORN firm at 80c.; Mixed, 81c.@82c.; Mixed and Yellow, 83c.@84c. White OATS, 66c.@69c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork held at $20@$20 50; Bulk Clear Sides, 11c.; Shoulders, 8½c.; City Bacon, Clear Sides, 13¾c.; Bacon Shoulders, deliverable in February, March or April, 10¾c. LARD, tierces, 12c.; keg, 13¼c. HOGS dull and lower; $6 50@$6 65, but $6 65 was the highest offered at the close. WHISKY unsettled; $2 10@$2 15.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25.

Total supply of CATTLE, including some 1,200 head which were held over from last week, 3,500 head. Most of the demand comes from the Eastern markets, and prices ranged from 5½c.@8¾c. The best drove on sale, choice extra Ohio, averaging 1,607 lbs., were sold at $142 ₱ head. SHEEP were in good request at 5½c.@7c. for light to good coarse wools, and 7½c.@8c. for extra heavy fine wools; receipts, 4,200. HOGS—Sales at 6¾c.@7¼c.; receipts, 2,600.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 25.

TOBACCO—Sales 32 hhds. at $3@$18; Superfine FLOUR, $10. CORN—Shelled, 70c.; Ear, 62c. WHEAT—Prime Red, $2 85. OATS, 65c. HAY, $21 ₱ ton. Prime New-Orleans SUGAR, 14½c. Rio COFFEE, 24c. MESS PORK, $20. Bulk SHOULDERS, 8½c. Bulk Clearsides, 11½c.. Packed BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Hams, 16c. LARD, in tierces, 12¾c. WHISKY, $2 29.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan 25.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN unchanged. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 42c. PROVISIONS dull. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 barrels; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 1,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,260 barrels; Wheat, 33,000 bushels.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Jan. 25.

COTTON—Sales for the week, 5,500 bales; receipts, 12,097 bales; exports, 7,059 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 77,771 bales; stock unsold, 43,000 bales. The bulk of the business done is on Northern and English account.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 25.

COTTON dull; Middling nominal at 31c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 60c. RESIN inactive at $3@$5. CRUDE TURPENTINE dull at $4 05 for Virgin. TAR dull at $1 65. TIMBER flat at $6@$13 ₱ 1,000 feet.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 25.

COTTON easier; Middling, 30c.; offerings light; sales 140 bales.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 25.

COTTON dull; Liverpool Middlings nominal at 31½c.@32c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

COTTON flat and declining; sales 160 bales Middling at 32c.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 25.

COTTON dull; Middling, 30½c.; sales 700 bales.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
To encounter a snow-drift or ice embargo successfully, first fortify the system with KENT's EAST INDIA COFFEE, then advance in good order. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Depot No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

[Advertisement.]
The best house in New-York can be protected invisibly and without damage by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which is the only protection in the world which has never been broken through by burglars.

[Advertisement.]
THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.—You can buy the current news for the week, in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for five cents. For sale by all newsmen.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

Hecla	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Jan. 16	Havre	New-York.
Union	Jan. 16	Southamptn	New-York.
City of Boston	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Palmyra	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	Southamptn	New-York.
City of Washington	Jan. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 26	New-York	Havre.
The Queen	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Jan. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Peruvian	Jan. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Manhattan	Jan. 26	Havana and N. Orleans.
Morro Castle	Jan. 26	Havana.
Corsica	Jan. 28	Nassau, &c.
San Francisco	Jan. 30	San Juan, Nicaragua, &c.
Rising Star	Feb. 1	Aspinwall.
Gulf Stream	Feb. 6	St. Thomas, &c.
Eagle	Feb. 2	Havana.
South America	Feb. 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 10 | Moon rises.. 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 11 | Gov. Island. 1 00 | Hell Gate... 2 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ship F. P. Sage, Cronk, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Psyche, (Dan.,) Woever, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; May Queen, (Br.,) Gilfillan, London, McColl & Frith.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Schooners Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Francis Coffin, Moss, Corpus Christi, Texas, Simpson & Clapp.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 22, 2 P. M., signalized ship Francis Palmer, Tyson, from Boston, a Baltimore bark, with main-skysail, and brig Tangier, bound to Savannah. 24th, 60 miles N. of Hatteras, saw steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah; same time, saw a small side-wheel steamer, with beam engine, painted white, bound S. 25th, saw a large three-masted schooner, with white rail, ashore off south end of the Woodlands, apparently on but a short time; at the same time saw the hull of a small vessel, apparently burnt to the water's edge, about 8 miles off shore, with a pilot-boat near her. The L. had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence heavy northerly gales, with a head sea.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse. to John G. Dale. Jan. 12, 7 miles E. of Fastnet, passed a steamer showing one blue light, bound up Channel. 16th, lat. 48 53, lon. 35 08, passed a steamer showing three blue lights, bound E. 23d, lat. 41 09, lon. 67 13, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. 24th, at 5 P. M., 52 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship James S. Green, Fairchild, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has experienced heavy northerly gales the whole passage.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Jan. 11, and Moville 12th, with mdse. and 74 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co.

Brig Advent, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Crow, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had strong W. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Aura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Zaza 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, and lost deck-load of molasses, consisting of 43 hhds.

Brig Martha, Hudson, Jacksonville, with mdse. to Moore & Vanderbilt.

Schr. Frank Walter, Corson, Lavaca, Texas.

Schr. E. Simmons, Gundy, Beaufort, N. C.

BELOW—Bark Christiana, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed.

Steamship Fairbanks; ship Robert C. Winthrop; bark Carlotta; also steamship Ariadne.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 25—Below, U. S. ship Ino, from Lisbon; ship Royal Charlie, from Liverpool. She reports: Spoke Jan. 11, lat. 43, lon. 47 20, steamship Britannia, from New-York for Liverpool, under sail, and apparently disabled, and with no smoke-stack visible; also arr. ship Electric Spark, from Baltimore; brig Poinsett, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25—Arr. at Norfolk, schr. Eliza Jane, from New-York, in ballast, bound to the Rappahannock River.

TARPAULIN COVE, Jan. 25—In port, barks Medea, from Guttenberg for Boston, and Her-vine, Palermo for Boston; also, brig S. E. Voorhies, from Savannah for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT FOR 1866.—We have compiled from our files, with considerable labor, the arrivals at this port from foreign countries during the year 1866, giving the class of vessels and the nationality:

Nationality.	Steam's.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
American	185	301	351	351	470	1658
British	331	132	441	1031	475	2410
Bremen	34	48	83	6	1	172
Hamburg	39	26	24	10	—	99
Italian	—	5	40	51	—	96
Norwegian	—	12	47	17	—	76
Prussian	—	10	42	14	1	67
French	27	2	8	12	1	50
Holland	—	1	9	24	3	37
Hanoverian	—	4	7	13	2	26
Danish	—	—	16	20	6	42
Swedish	—	2	8	13	—	23
Russian	—	—	12	—	—	12
Spanish	—	2	8	11	—	21
Portuguese	—	3	2	10	—	15
Mecklenberg	—	2	8	6	—	16
Austrian	—	4	9	8	3	24
Brazilian	—	—	—	9	—	9
Argentine	—	1	6	—	—	7
Belgian	—	2	1	2	—	5
Oldenburg	—	—	2	3	—	5
Lubec	—	—	2	3	—	5
Holstein	—	—	1	2	—	3
Venezulan	—	—	—	4	—	4
Mexican	1	—	—	3	1	5
Finland	—	—	1	—	—	1
Greek	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dominican	—	—	—	—	2	2
Haytien	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. Domingo	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	617	557	1,128	1,623	967	4,893
Total, 1865	454	479	1,024	1,635	1,070	4,662
Increase	163	78	104	—	—	231
Decrease	—	—	—	12	103	—

VESSEL SUNK.—There is a bark sunk about one and a half or two miles S. S. E. from the bar at Sandy Hook. Judging from her carrying a fly on her maintopgallant-mast-head, would think her to be a foreigner; her topgallantmasts are above water. We have heard that the steamer Saratoga, for Richmond, stopped for some time alongside of a bark on Wednesday evening last, when leaving this port, and on her arrival at Richmond we may learn some particulars.

The pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15, reports having boarded the Danish bark Christiane, on the morning of the 23d inst., off Fire Island, and as she has not been heard from since, they suppose it to be her seen sunk off the lightship, and as one of the Norfolk steamers was seen in the vicinity of her, it is supposed she took the crew on board. Mr. John Fredell was the pilot put on board of the bark.

Picked up adrift, by pilot-boat Jane, No. 1, 16 miles east of the lightship, the sea-buoy of Gedney's Channel, and towed it to the Lighthouse Station at Quarantine, and also reports the buoy gone off the stone heap at Sandy Hook.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25.—The revenue cutter Northerner, arrived this afternoon from a cruise in Chesapeake Bay, reports heavy ice far down Rappahannock River, floating in fields, and extending to Wolf-trap, making navigation dangerous for sailing vessels; saw very few vessels excepting small oystermen, and the Baltimore schooner R. C. Stannard anchored at Stingery Point; picked up the Smith's Point light-ship, which had been set adrift by ice and was floating about for three days; anchored her in Wicomoco River and put a crew on board.

The ship Nancy M., of Windsor, Nova Scotia, arrived to-night from Cardiff with a cargo of railroad iron for Baltimore.

The Baltimore mail steamers are still detained at both ends of the route, the navigation of the Chesapeake being considered impossible in the present condition of the ice. Norfolk harbor is entirely open.

The steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia for Richmond, is detained at Norfolk, the James River not being open, though the ice is beginning to break up. Large fields came floating down to-day.

Numerous sailing vessels are detained in Hampton Roads unable to proceed to Baltimore.

The brig Belle of the Bay, from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, has been ordered to New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The United States ship Ino, from Lisbon, Dec. 13, arrived to-day. She brings as passengers Lieut. Wheeler, of the Augusta, and engineer F. W. Moore, of the Ticonderoga, and a number of sick and discharged men from the European squadron; she also brought a mail from the fleet.

She reports, Jan. 23, saw a large ship with main and mizzen masts gone, apparently abandoned, 180 miles S. E. of Cape Ann.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Jan. 14, brig Water Witch, for Baltimore next day.

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PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.

The award of presents will commence at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The custody of the presents will be with the Committee duly appointed for that purpose and the distribution will be made under such regulations as they may deem necessary for the security of the interests involved. The sale of tickets having reached the amount of $350,000, one-half of that sum will be distributed in presents, in accordance with the published prospectus. The numbers of such tickets only as have been sold will enter into the award.

The first drawn number will be entitled to the first Present on the list, ($10,000 in greenbacks); the second drawn number to the second Present, and so on until all the Presents designated by specified quantities are exhausted, after which, as the remaining Presents will be of equal value, the final presentation will be made without the necessity of further drawing.

All presents awarded to persons residing out of the City of New-York will, on receipt or presentation of the original ticket, be delivered to agents duly authorized to receive the same, or packed and forwarded by mail or express at the risk and cost of the owner or owners.

The following eminent citizens have been invited to be present and witness the award:
His Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.
Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to Corporation.
Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Ex-Mayor.
Hon. A. W. BRADFORD, Ex-Surrogate.
Hon. BENJ. T. MANIERRE, Treasurer Bd. of Health.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., Prest. Mechanics' Bank.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq. Collector Internal Revenue.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq., Prest. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
ROBT. H. McCURDY, Esq., No. 10 East 14th-st.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., Sec'y Security Ins. Co.

With the view to give early publicity to the results of the award, convenient arrangements will be made for the accommodation of members of the Press.

By order of the Distributing Committee.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOHN H. WHITE,
WILLIAM ORTON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
Committee of Distribution.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

AWARD OF PRESENTS.
CLASS 1.—The cash presents and set of diamonds will be delivered Feb. 1, 1867, by Gen. Van Vliet, at No. 16 State-st., New-York.
CLASS 2.—The real estate, by regular conveyance, on Feb. 25, by John H. White, Esq., at No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
CLASS 3.—The pianos, portrait of Gen. Grant, sewing machines, parlor furniture, ladies' mink furs, ladies' dress hats, ladies' kid gloves, ladies' work and music boxes, on Feb. 5, at the Distribution Office, No. 589 Broadway, New-York.
CLASS 4.—The horses, carriage and harness, heating apparatus, policy of life insurance, on Feb. 2, by order made at the Distribution Office.
CLASS 5.—The ladies and gents' watches and chains on Feb. 12, at the Distribution Office.
CLASS 6.—The various articles of plated silver ware on Feb. 13 and 14, at the Distribution Office.
CLASS 7.—Books and Photograph Albums on Feb. 18, at the Distribution Office.
CLASS 8.—Gents' fur collars, gloves, hats, whips and buffalo robes, picture frames, and other miscellaneous presents not before enumerated, on Feb. 8, at the Distribution Office.
CLASS 9.—The engravings, photographs, &c., being minor presents, and not included in the preceding classes, on Feb. 20 to March 2, inclusive, at the Distribution Office.
The delivery of presents according to the arrangement of classes as above will be made under the direction of the Committee of Distribution.
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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 141, Jan. 25, 1867.
55, 7, 45, 35, 16, 32, 50, 54, 46, 2, 42, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 142, Jan. 25, 1867.
76, 28, 39, 51, 55, 73, 23, 58, 14, 4, 72, 36, 47.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 65, Jan. 25, 1867.
25, 37, 29, 9, 49, 8, 11, 70, 69, 14, 12, 39.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 66, Jan. 25, 1867.
24, 7, 63, 34, 3, 64, 47, 38, 66, 31, 13, 2, 41.
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SPLENDID ILLUMINATIONS, &c., &c.
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